The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian,

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MASONIC.

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His invites a call from every one.

Warden, Keep a Place for Me.

AN INCIDENT OF PRISON LIFE IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Discharged again! Yes, I am free,
But, warden, keep a place for me;
For freedom means that I must go
Out in the wind and rain and snow,
To fight with hunger, shame and cold—
A woman gray and worn and old;
To clothe myself in rags again,
And seek some wretched, narrow den.
And after that what must be done?
Steal? Beg? Hard lines for any one.
To work is easier. I would try,
But there's no work for such as I.
A fine thing, truly, to be free—
But, warden, keep a place for me;

For I'll come back. It's seven years
Since first I entered here in tears.
"Drunk and disorderly" I came,
And felt the burden and the shame,
The prison taint, the outlaw's dread
When first behind his hopeless tread
The gates clang to with dreadful sound
And the dark prison walls close round.

But when I went away I said:
"If I can earn my daily bread
I'll work my fingers off before
I'll wear a convict's dress once more."
'Twas easy said—I meant it too—
Work? Is there work enough to do
For those who spend their weary lives
Like toiling bees in busy hives,
And starve at last? When willing hands
That never broke the law's commands
Are idle by the thousands, how
Can jailbirds keep a virtuous vow?

No work, but all the same I found
The time for meals would come around;
No work, but time enough to think,
And that's the easy road to drink.
Who cared, who cares, that I was then
"Drunk and disorderly" again?
Who cares that ever with the beat
I was a woman like the rest?
Who cares that one day in my life
I was a happy, joyous wife?
None care, and I care less than they,
And curse the man and curse the day.

How did I know that he would be
A drunken scoundrel, dragging me
Down in the mire? Alas, the life
He led me! Oh, the bitter strife
'Twixt love and hate! He went away
And left me with my little May—
My little child! My little pearl!
My pretty brown eyed baby girl!
Bah—that was only childhood's grace!
She grew up with her father's face,
Her father's selfish, wicked heart;
Grew up to take an evil part;
Grew up to soil her mother's name
And cover it with double shame.

But I've a little baby dress—
The one soft vein of tenderness
That's ran through all these hateful years—
I've wet it many a time with tears,
And many a time at dead of night
I've clasped it to my bosom tight.
What for? Because it means for me
A simple, sinless memory;
Because it means there was a time
When I, now gray with want and crime,
Old jailbird as I am to-day,
Knew how to love and dared to pray.
What did I do? How could I know
That things would go against me so?
How could I help it? Did I plan
The fate that bound me to that man?—
The hard, blind fate that dragged me down
Among the wretches of the town?—
That snatched away all hope, all chance,
And twisted every circumstance
Against me, till at last I stood
Stripped of my very womanhood?
I could not dare to stop and think—
Was it my fault I took to drink?

No, I'm not fit for liberty;
It ain't a wholesome thing for me;
The jail takes care of me too well.
Better to be locked up in a cell,
Where all is clean and sleep is sweet,
Than roam the misery haunted street;
Better the work they give us here
Than what awaits me when I'm clear;
Better the silence we must keep
Than drunken cries and curses deep;
Better the dull days free from pain
Than shattered nerves and throbbing brain;
Better the quiet, sober life
Than yonder city's desperate strife;
Better the prison's homely fare,
Better the prison's watchful care,
Better for me than liberty—
So, warden, keep a place for me.

—*Tyler Arkwright in Graphic.*

The Massacre of the Alamo.

The recent death of Santa Anna recalls to mind the early struggles of the infant republic of Texas, when her Houstons, her Crocketts, her Lamars, her Travises and her Burnets were battling against fearful odds for the liberty and independence of the young American settlement. Under the leadership of these gallant men, fifty thousand Texans, without organization, without a regular army, navy, national credit, or even national recognition, carried on a war with eight millions of people, possessing almost unlimited control of men, money and material, and commanded by able leaders, with Santa Anna at their head. The war was long, and many times doubtful, presenting many instances of heroic effort, brilliant triumph and glorious martyrdom. The brutal, cowardly murder of Colonel Fannin's command, the victory of San Jacinto and the massacre of the Alamo constituted thrilling chapters in the record of the young republic's achievements. Few of these incidents possess a more tragical interest than the event known as the "Massacre of the Alamo." The details, however, of this bloody catastrophe are meager and unsatisfactory. Two of the ill-fated garrison only survived the horrors of the massacre, and their narratives, with the reluctant admission made by the Mexican butchers, are all that has come down to us to give the story of the brave men's martyrdom. It was the aim of the Mexican tyrant to place the seal of death upon the lips of his unhappy captives, fully intending that not one should live to tell the bloody story.

In January, 1836, Santa Anna, with a large army, commenced the invasion of the territory of the rebellious State. The little settlement called the volunteers hastily together to meet the threatened danger. Colonel Travis, with a detachment of picked men, was sent forward to the town of San Antonio to watch the movements and retard the advance of the enemy. The colonel had just arrived at his post and disposed his men for the night, when his pickets were violently attacked by the Mexicans and driven in.

A brief reconnoissance convinced Colonel Travis that his enemy was vastly superior in numbers, and he accordingly withdrew his little force into a strong stone building in the outskirts of the town, known as the Alamo. This building was constructed by the Jesuits to serve the double purpose of a fort and church, and was exceedingly well calculated for an obstinate defense. Its walls were of stone, 190 feet long and 120 feet wide, and fourteen small pieces of artillery defended its approaches. The place was supplied with water by two aqueducts which led from the San Antonio river to the interior of the works.

It was in this inclosure that Colonel Travis withdrew his little army and awaited the Mexican attack. In the meantime the men were employed in strengthening the fortification, throwing up new works, and practicing the artillery, which was so successful that the gunners obtained a perfect range of every foot of ground commanded by their guns.

Colonel Travis, however, felt the insufficiency in numbers, and resolved to call for aid. He therefore prepared a stirring appeal, which a trusty scout carried safely through the Mexican lines and published in the Mexican newspapers.

In the meantime the Mexican army drew three lines of investment closer around the little fort. Fresh troops were pouring into his camps, new batteries sprung up in every direction, and a cordon of offensive works nearly encircled the doomed garrison. The bombardment was constant, and grew more furious every hour as batteries multiplied and new guns were placed in position.

Travis continued to send scouts through the enemy's line with the address, and on the morning of the first of March, Captain John W. Smith, with thirty-two men, cut his way through the Mexican lines and joined the garrison, which increased the effective force to one hundred and eighty men.

Day after day, without an hour's cessation, the Mexican artillery thundered upon the little fort. An assault was daily threatened, and the little garrison was kept constantly under arms, ready to repel any attack, and the exposure told fearfully upon their strength. Soon the stoutest heart begun to realize that defeat and destruction were inevitable. The Mexicans had hoisted the black flag as an assurance that no quarter would be given, but not a man quailed, each resolving to die as became a Texan patriot.

On the fifth of March Colonel Travis addressed a last appeal to the country, and sent it through the Mexican lines under cover of darkness. He said:

"I am still here in as fine spirits as could be expected, with one hundred and eighty men. I have held the place ten days against more than thirty times our number, and I will continue to hold it until I get relief from my countrymen, or will perish in the defense. The black flag which is borne by the enemy gives token that the fight is to be one of extermination against rebels."

This address had been prepared early in the evening, approved by all the officers, a number of copies made, and one of the most skillful riders in the command had volunteered to carry it through the enemy's lines. The night was dark, and a thrilling storm of rain and sleet was falling, when the courier mounted, and gave the parting words to his comrades, Colonel Travis standing beside him, with folded arms, looking steadily to the right, where the long lines of Mexican camp fires blazed in the darkness.

"Good-bye!" cried the messenger, as he pressed the flanks of his horse, and bounded away.

"Wait a moment," cried Colonel Travis, suddenly rushing from his reverie. "Wait a moment. I want to send one more letter."

He sat down and rapidly wrote a brief letter to an intimate friend, setting forth their desperate condition, the danger of massacre, and closed with this message.

"Take care of my little boy. If the country is saved, and I survive the present peril, I may yet make him a splendid fortune; but if the country should be lost, and I should perish, he will have nothing left but the proud recollection that he is the son of a man who died for his country."

These were the last words ever written by the gallant colonel, and the letter was for many years cherished by the orphaned boy as one of the most valued relics of his lamented parent.

Meanwhile the bombardment was progressing but slowly, and the Mexicans grew impatient. Their overwhelming strength, the weakness and exhaustion of the garrison, and their greed for speedy revenge, prompted an immediate assault, and Sunday, March 6th, 1836, was chosen as the day for carrying the purpose into execution.

The unusual activity in the Mexican camp attracted the attention of Col. Travis at an early hour in the morning, and he at once concluded that an assault was intended.

The little garrison was stationed in the most advantageous manner possible, and the colonel delivered a stirring address, exhorting them all to do their duty, and die as became a people worthy to be free.

The men responded with cheers, and held a hurried consultation, at which it was unanimously agreed to fight until the last man, and when no further resistance was possible, it was agreed that the survivor should fire the magazine and all perish together.

At sunrise the enemy swarmed out from behind their works, and the long lines of assault formed almost within musket range of the walls of the Alamo, and completely enveloping the little fortification. The cavalry was formed in the rear of the infantry, with drawn sabers, and orders to cut down all who faltered in the advance. Under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries, the dark columns moved forward to the assault—four thousand against one hundred and eighty!

On, on, came the dark lines, a steady fire of musketry flashing from their ranks; but the silence of death reigned within the Alamo. Ammunition was scarce, and the brave defenders were instructed to waste few shots; but when the enemy came within easy range, the artillery, charged to the muzzle with grape, opened upon them, and the unerring rifles of the Texans poured a torrent of bullets into the midst of the advancing troops. These murderous discharges tore through their ranks, sweeping down whole companies at every discharge.

The dead encumbered the path of the advancing column, but urged on by the remorseless cavalry behind, the bleeding lines stumbled over dead and dying, and reached the very foot of the walls. But the nearer they came, the more deadly became the effect of the Texan fire, and the slaughter increased, until, despite the cavalry in their rear, they broke and fled in confusion to their camps.

Santa Anna now hastened to the field in person, reformed the beaten columns, and they were again driven forward, only to be again hurled back with frightful slaughter.

As the storming column fell back, the exhausted Texans ceased their fire, and for some minutes a painful silence rested on the bloody field, broken only by the moans of the wounded men, who lay thick upon the ground without, over which the assailing column had passed.

It was fondly hoped by the besieged garrison that the fiercest of the struggle was over, but they were disappointed. The voice of command was soon heard from the Mexican lines, officers were seen hurrying to and fro, gathering the remnants of their beaten regiments, and the nearly exhausted garrison prepared for a final struggle.

Success was almost hopeless. The excitement and exertion had left them weak and prostrated, several of their best men had fallen, and but a few rounds of ammunition remained. But their firmness was unshaken. They removed the dead, provided as best they could for the wounded, and then renewed their pledge to stand by each other to the last, and never surrender while a single defender remained.

On came the dark lines of the enemy, driven forward as before by the remorseless cavalry and the threats and entreaties of their officers. It was the third and final assault. They struggled through the same storm of bullets, only less severe, as the number of brave men had been sadly reduced; but the yawning gaps were quickly closed up, the living pressed forward to fill the places of the dead, and the terrible column swept to the very foot of the wall.

With a shout of exultation, fuller of vengeful hate than the whoop of an American savage, they planted the scaling ladders, and, maddened with excitement and frenzy, swarmed over the fortifications upon the struggling patriots, and commenced the butchery.

There was no giving way, no steps backward, no cry for quarter. Though as one to ten, they continued the fight with clubbed muskets, and died shouting for Texas. The brave Colonel Travis was almost the first to fall after an entrance was effected. "God save my country, and bless my boy," were the last words he uttered.

The death work was rapid, and in five minutes scarcely a dozen Texans were left alive. Seeing this, Major Evans hastened with a lighted torch to fire the magazine as had been previously arranged. He reached the spot, and was on the point of applying the torch, when he was riddled with bullets. The half dozen who now remained were overpowered, disarmed, and the capture of the Alamo was complete.

The bound captives were carried into the presence of Santa Anna, who heaped upon them every conceivable insult, and finally ordered them to be taken outside the camp and murdered. Among the prisoners was the celebrated David Crockett, who was captured with his celebrated rifle, "Betsey," which had been the gift of a club of Philadelphia.

The order was brutally executed, and Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Lieutenant Dickinson, one of the officers, her infant child, a servant of Colonel Travers, and two Mexican women who were employed by the garrison, were all who remained of the one hundred and eighty who had fought so gallantly for Texan liberty. But they were not unavenged, for before the walls lay the bodies of five hundred and twenty of the enemy, while eight hundred and fifty more lay wounded in their camps.

Thus fell the Alamo. In two hours from the first signal of assault, all was over. It was Santa Anna's last triumph over Texas, for in less than two months General Houston won the battle of San Jacinto, and the Mexican butcher came a trembling captive into the patriot camp to beg for the prolongation of a life his crimes had many times forfeited.

In the churchyard at San Antonio is a plain small granite stone, erected by private parties, bearing the inscription—"Sacred to the memory of those who fell at the massacre of the Alamo."

Flies.

A census of the flies has not yet been taken, owing to the expense to the government and to the disgraceful deficiency of our system of arithmetic. It is thought, however, that there are in New York city alone upward of 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 full grown flies, exclusive of ancient chieftains, papooses and squaws. This is an underestimate, but a few billions more or less make no practical difference. It is enough that there are too many. The vitality of a fly is wonderful. Benjamin Franklin says that if you put a fly in a bottle of wine, cork him up and keep him for a hundred years, and then open the bottle he will come out insensibly drunk; but that, put in the sun, he will revive and make a direct line for your ear.

We have not yet tried this experiment, but know that Franklin must be right. The fly is the most faithful of all creatures. Dogs desert their masters and horses try to run away, but the fly always returns to us. Leaving your nostrils or the left corner of your eye, a fly will appear to forget your existence; but his fidelity is greatly abused. He will soar around the room, buzz on the window pane, fight with his rivals and coquet with his female acquaintances; but when you expect it least the same fly will suddenly return to the same spot. This is especially the case in the early morning, when you wish to sleep. Then is the favorite time of the fly to show his agility and to compel the slumberer to rival the quickness of his movement. Hyenas and tigers can be tamed, parrots can be educated to watch over infants and cats to suckle mice; but the fly is faithful to the instincts of his race. One of the best of the dramatists of Queen Elizabeth's era, wishing to give an idea of a perfectly wild nature, could only say that it was as "untamable as flies." What could be more expressive? Educated fleas are common, but an educated fly is an unknown creature. They do not need education, for they know too much already. They have eyes and intellect enough to make a trysting place of the point of your nose, a bridal chamber of your ear and a battleground of your whole head. Flies are particularly fond of heads which are hairless, but we have yet to learn of a bald headed man who did not regard a fly with rage.—*New York Herald.*

Servia's Gibraltar.

The headquarters of the Servian army is thus described: Nisch, the Nissa of the Romans, was once a splendid city, and was the birthplace of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who adorned it with magnificent palaces and other public works. It was still further embellished by the Emperor Trajan, who built the famous bridge over the Danube near the "Iron Gates." Not one stone of all these splendid constructions remains to tell the story of the magnificence of the Roman empire in this now half wild country. The bridge's site was even a disputed point until nine years ago, when an extraordinary low stage of water in the Danube revealed the foundations of the piers that once supported the massive arches of that splendid structure. The majority of persons in America have not stopped to recall the fact that these semi barbarous provinces of European Turkey once formed a principal part of the gigantic and highly cultivated empires of Greece and Rome. Nisch, or Nissa, was a populous and splendid city when London was a wilderness. To-day it is a wretched Turkish town, possessing no features of interest, architectually speaking, with a rambling old fortress which owes its origin to the early days of the Roman empire. As the spectator recalls all these changes of time, he can almost imagine a grim smile of contempt from the gnomes of these old mountains as they look down upon the throngs of men who to day are engaged in the same drama which these old warriors of the frontier have so often witnessed in the past. Who knows but the present struggle may end in the formation of a strong Sclavonic empire that shall once more restore this land to the cultivation and power it enjoyed 1,500 years ago.

A Walking Dry Goods Store.

A lady correspondent writing from Paris says: They have a new way of wearing their veils. They tie them on the back of the hat with a large ornament, the shape of a shell, then tie them around the neck and fasten them on the left side. The effect is odd and conspicuous. It originated at the races, where one of the fair but frail sisterhood set the example. It requires a great quantity of tulle to carry out the effect of this eccentric yet contagious mode. * * * Imagine a single undergarment of a lady costing $20 for plain silk and $30 for embroidery, and even with this costly necessity a modest woman would scarcely dare present herself to her husband. I could scarcely believe there were wives who indulged in such luxuries, but my doubts were soon turned into strong convictions. I was at the house of the Countess M., a charming lady of wealth and position, who in a friendly way admitted me to the privacy of her dressing-room. When she completed her bath the first thing she put on was an Oriental bath wrapper which cost $100. I expressed so much curiosity at her extravagance that she said: "Wait and see how much I'm worth when dressed," and, as a matter of course, I took note of her personal adornment as she dressed, and give it as a mere epitome of how much money may be spent in luxuries. Her chemise was pale blue silk, richly embroidered in white silk, all hand work and

	France.
Valenciennes lace, cost	130
Linen drawers, lace, cost	50
Underskirt, richly lined	50
Satin corset	125
White skirt, with lace	125
Black silk dress	900
Lace collar and sleeves	300
Lace white point barbe	100
Hair ornaments in shell	150
Satin boots, embroidered	65
Silk hose, embroidered	30
Gaiters, gold clasps	40
Handkerchief	125
Fan, vinaigrette	150
Diamond rings, only two	1,400
Diamond solitaires	5,000
Hat, veil, parasol, and carriage shawl	1,900

Here was the petite brunette dressed plainly, yet as she stood she was worth in dry goods and jewels (omitting her bracelets) over $2,000 in her promenade costume, not to mention her other toilets. Worth has some lady clients who spend $12,000 a year for dress alone.

Old Sol as a Thief Taker.

When photography was in its youth, an artist in that line went out with his instrument, and plates, and baths, on a bright, sunny day, for the purpose of taking photographic views of some of the more wild and romantic of the forest scenery of Fontainebleau. Having found a place wild and picturesque enough to suit him, he set his tripod, and placed his camera, and, having got his focus, he prepared a plate and inserted it. When he deemed that he had caught the sylvan vista and glade, he removed the plate to his little dark box, where he was subjecting it to the necessary chemical manipulations for "developing" and "fixing," when he experienced an unceremonious tap upon the shoulder. Upon raising his head and looking around, he found himself confronted by a gigantic specimen of the *sans-culott*, who, very rough and peremptory way, demanded of him his purse.

The photographer was a small man, and unarmed, and, as a matter of personal safety, he drew forth his purse. The robber took it, and having seen that there was gold in it, he made off into the forest, without even stopping to return his thanks.

The artist, as soon as he could collect his scattered senses, returned to his glass picture, or "negative," and found that its development was perfect. But—what is this? Holding the plate up between his eye and the light, he found that he had caught the picture of a man who had been lurking in the coppice. The face was in full view, and perfect—the face of the man who had robbed him! The rascal had been lurking in the wood, and had held still while the artist had been looking that way.

As quickly as possible he returned to Fontainebleau, where he printed a fine proof from his plate. Then he repaired to the commissary of police, and having related his story, he exhibited his photographic view, with the likeness of the robber.

The police knew the man, and on the following day he was arrested, and the photographer's purse found upon him.

The Grasshopper Plague.

The plague of grasshoppers is upon Iowa again, and devastation is stalking over the northwestern part of the State. Clay, Osceola, O'Brien and Lyon counties are being overrun by them, and reports from there say that they stretch away to the British possessions, and extend one thousand miles east and west. The ground is covered by them. In twelve hours after they reach a field of grain every vestige of vegetation will be gone, and the earth as bare as a stubble field. They confine their present ravages to grain; but their eggs, which are being deposited by the million, give promise that the prairie grass will be devoured next year. When it is considered that 340 of these eggs have been found in a square inch of soil, and 1,340 in a space six inches square, the prospect is rather discouraging in that section for farmers, many of whom are now raising their first crop, and needing every possible resource to improve their new farms and furnish food for their families.

The raid appears to be more extensive than a few years ago, when the State, to relieve the sufferers, appropriated $100,000. While in all other parts of the State this year insects nearly destroyed the wheat and barley, and the corn was but an average, in these northwestern counties there was a prospect of an unprecedented crop of all cereals, and especially corn, but it is dubious now, while that of the time to come, when the eggs already deposited shall become developed, is worse yet.

Picnic Lunches.

The *American Grocer*, after recommending the busy mothers to take a day now and then to hie away to the woods with their little ones, tells what to take to eat: Sandwiches can be made in the following way: Boil a few pounds of ham, and chop it very fine while it is still warm—fat and lean together. Rub dry mustard in proportions to suit your taste through the mass; add as much sweet butter as would go to the spreading of your sandwiches, and when it is thoroughly mixed split light biscuits in halves, and spread the ham between. These can be eaten without trouble, and will be found excellent. Add to them some oranges, or any other fruit in season, a loaf of cake, a bottle of cold tea well sweetened, a small lump of ice wrapped in flannel—and you are well provisioned for the day. If your excursion is to the seashore, instead of the woods, you can hoist your blanket upon four sticks and make a tent, under which you can sit or lie shielded from the sun, while your children paddle in the water, dig clams, or do any of the thousand and one things which children find to do on such occasions.

A taste for this kind of outdoor living needs to be cultivated among the women of our country—a taste which would smooth the wrinkles of care from their brows, and chase the sallowness from their cheeks

Jenny Lind at Niagara.

Capt. Thomason, of Niagara Falls, has been telling Eli Perkins about Jenny Lind's first visit to the falls, in which the great artist's fervent piety is manifested. The captain made Jenny's acquaintance when he commanded a Mississippi steamer, and on the singer's visiting Niagara and learning the captain resided there, asked him to chaperone her about the points of interest, and, as he says: "I took her to see 'em. And, oh, what a soul she had! When she saw the rapids above the falls, the timid woman trembled, put her hand to her brow, and said: 'I thank God for this!' As we passed on to Goat island," continued the captain, "the people followed in crowds, and Jenny said: 'What are they all looking at, captain?' 'Looking at you, Miss Lind,' said I. 'You are one of God's wonders, too.' 'It's a shame,' she said, 'for all these crowds to be looking at poor me, when the great Creator is all around them!' When we got across the island and stood on the point where Terrapin tower used to overlook the Horseshoe fall and the boiling caldron beneath, Jenny was transfixed with amazement. I had her arm in mine, but I felt it gradually glide away from me. All at once she dropped on her knees. She prayed the Lord, if there was an unbeliever in the world, to let his eyes look on the Creator's work before her—let him come and see the power and majesty of the Almighty's work!' I tell you," said the captain, wiping his bronzed forehead with a blue bandanna, "this Swede girl had the biggest soul in her of any woman I've ever pointed out the Horse shoe fall to—blast my eyes if she hasn't. To show it," continued the captain, "didn't she go and marry that Goldsmith just because his father educated her, and she wanted to show her gratitude? And didn't I get a letter after she'd been married to the Jew a year, saying: 'I respect him, and I think I love him,' which always means that a woman don't love a man, but feels it her duty not to say so?"

Responsibility of Dealers in Seeds.

Complaints against dealers in seeds are more or less frequent every year, and are generally reasonable and just. Sometimes the seeds prove to be worthless, because they do not germinate or the percentage of live seed is so small that the crop fails; sometimes they are not true to name or variety, and at other times they contain a large admixture of the seeds of noxious weeds. A complaint of the last named character came under our observation recently, which had occasioned serious damage to the purchaser. The laws in various States define the respon ibility of dealers in seeds in such cases, and a remedy consists in enforcing their provisions against those who are amenable for violations of such enactments. It is true that seedsmen themselves are sometimes imposed upon, but this does not lessen their responsibility, and if they sell seeds to farmers and gardeners that are worthless or foul they should be made to make good the losses of the purchasers.

The evil was of such magnitude at one time in New York and New Jersey that exceedingly stringent regulations were placed on the statute books of those States. Cases have been decided under them in which dealers in seeds have been held responsible not only for the growth of the seeds sold, but also for their production. The seeds must not only germinate, they must produce a good crop. This, however, would be manifestly unjust, for the fault of producing a good crop may be in the soil in which the seeds were planted. The object sought in the enactment of laws upon this subject is to protect buyers against the criminal intentions or neglect of dishonest seedsmen, and to cause all dealers in seeds to exercise a rigid scrutiny and the closest diligence in the choice of the seeds they offer for sale.

A Brilliant Fete at Versailles.

A Paris letter says: "Last Sunday there was a brilliant night *fete* at Versailles, the fountains being illuminated in honor of the young queen of Greece, who has been staying in Paris for some days past. The grounds were thrown open at seven o'clock, but it was not till nine that the cannon announced the arrival of the guest of the evening. An immense crowd had assembled on the lawn in front of the basin of Neptune, and this opening of festivities was greeted with lond cheers. Then there was a pause, and suddenly the great center jet of the main fountain rose majestically on the air, carrying with it a rocket that broke in a rain of fiery stars. Immediately a flood of dazzling white radiance from hidden electric lights was thrown on the Neptune fountain, which was changed by its magic into a flashing spray of diamonds. Next the light changed to glowing red, and the diamond fountains turned to flaming rubies, or, to be less poetic, as an American girl near me remarked, to immense pyramids of glorified strawberry water-ice. Then the light was changed to green, and the waters wore the semblance of molten emeralds. Next the basins were covered with serpents of fire that raced and hissed in all directions over the shining surface of the water, beneath the intense, unvarying luster of the electric light. Various pieces of fireworks were set off, but the great spectacle of the evening was, of course, the illuminated fountains. There were 100,000 persons present, and it was near three o'clock in the morning before the last wearied pleasure seeker got back to Paris. The heat was very great, the atmosphere being close, breathless, and oppressive, but no rain fell to mar the perfection of the display, as was the case last year.

Why the Clam Should be Happy.

The moral and intellectual condition of the salt water clam is of a kind that cannot be particularly enviable; and yet there are many reasons why the clam should be considered a fortunate individual, and why its lowly lot should be longed for by man. The clam never suffers from tight boots and corns, and it is never worried because its pantaloons don't fit. Its placid temper is ever disturbed by the hired girl question, and it never endangers its life by trying to learn to skate. No clam, we believe, ever yet skated. It never lives next door to a girl who practices four times a day on the piano, and it never has any cats frolicking around under its window to keep it awake at night. It never has to blow its nose when it has a cold in its head, and it never suffers from baldness. Its nervous system is never unstrung by political excitement, and it retains its firmness when there is a financial panic. It may refrain entirely from dancing when it goes to a party. It does not have to wash on Saturday nights, and nobody ever asks it to sing. It is not persecuted by life insurance agents, and it runs no risk of ever receiving dog bites. It is never annoyed by wilted shirt collars in hot weather, and it never is prostrated with measles or lumbago. It never has to give wedding presents to its wife's relations, if never has to pay when it rides on a railroad, it never has to carry an umbrella, and nobody ever sits on its coat tail. So taking it all in all, the clam ought to be happy, no matter what the condition of the tide.—*Exhange.*

A Mineral Spring.

In Washington recently a mineral spring was discovered, and the water sold readily at one cent a glass. A local paper says that an iron pipe was driven into a mass of reeking filth, and calls it mineral. It adds: If it had been called animal water it would have been correct. But he says it has iron in it. No doubt of it. Old hoops, greasy kettles, sooty stovepipes and pieces of filthy stoves have been covered up in the various fillings which have gradually filled up the once wide Tiber creek.

It is the testimony of all writers on the subject that some of the foulest water on the earth is to be found in wells in cities, although it may be clear and cold. It is also the testimony of all chemists that there are many properties in water that cannot be detected by the closest analysis. Such would doubtless be the result with this water if it was analyzed. But as we know the sources from which it comes we can give a better analysis than any chemistry. In one hundred parts there would be about five per cent. of old iron, seven of old shoes, three of old harness, nine of old clothes, fourteen of dead cats, rats and dogs, thirty-five of sinks, and seventeen of stables; with the remaining ten per cent. composed of the other foulness of a great city.

Troops in the South.

There are now stationed in the Southern States 138 companies of the regular army, divided between the three arms of the service as follows:

Companies of infantry, ninety two; batteries of artillery, twenty; companies of cavalry, twenty-six; total, 138. These troops are stationed in the following States:

Texas—Forty-five companies of infantry and twenty-six companies of cavalry.

Louisiana—Twelve companies of infantry.

Mississippi—Ten companies of infantry.

South Carolina—Eight companies of infantry and two companies of artillery.

Florida—Eight companies of artillery.

Georgia—Seven companies of infantry and one company of artillery.

Alabama—Five companies of infantry.

Virginia—Five companies of artillery.

North Carolina—Four companies of artillery.

Tennessee—Three companies of infantry.

Arkansas—Two companies of infantry.

Total, 138 companies.

General Sherman stated before a committee of Congress recently that the companies averaged about fifty men each.

Two Temperance Lectures.

Jacob Diebachs, a retired tradesman, of New York, took poison and died in agony about twelve hours afterward. He was a shoemaker, and had a wife and two sons. His sons were barbers, doing a moderate business. Diebachs had been for a long time out of employment, and for several weeks previous to his death he drank steadily until he fell into a state of despondency. He went to a grocery and called for a glass of water, and taking from his pocket a small vial, he poured the contents into the glass and drank it. He then confessed that the drug was paris green.

Two little girls, neatly dressed and pretty, gave testimony in a court that sent their mother to the penitentiary. The two children, Johanna and Elizabeth, both work at artificial flower making. Eight years ago their mother, Mary Carr, abandoned her husband, and up to the last three months lived with another man. Then her husband died, and she returned to her home, where she lived for several weeks, drinking to intoxication almost every day, and spending in debauchery all the money her children earned, one making $3 and the other $2 a week. The justice sentenced her to six months in the penitentiary.—*New York Sun.*

Growth in Certain Fishes.

Mr. Mitchell, in a communication to *Nature*, presents some remarkable facts in regard to the rapidity of growth of fishes. Referring to a species of carp, called by the natives katlah, he states that this is a species which does not breed in fresh water, but that the natives are in the habit of introduc

NORTH CAROLINIA

PALESTON JOHN... Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 13, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

For Vice-President,

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

For next Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor

Thomas Settle,

OF GUILFORD.

For Lieutenant Governor:

William A. Smith,

OF JOHNSON.

For Secretary of State:

John W. Albertson,

OF PERQUIMANS.

For Treasurer:

W. H. Worth,

OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor:

John Reilley,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction

J. C. Carson

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General:

T. M. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE:

W. H. DOCKERY,

of Richmond.

D. L. RUSSELL,

of Brunswick.

For Congress:

COL. J. M. D. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators: 1st District:

WALTER F. POOL,

of Pasquotank.

HENRY WHITE,

of Perquimans.

The Congressional Canvas.

Col. J. McD. Lindsey, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, will address the people at Swanquarter, Hyde co. Saturday Sept. 16th Stonewall, Pamlico, Tuesday Sept. 19th Plymouth, Washington co. Monday Sept 25th Creswell, Washington co. Wednesday Sept. 27 Columbia, Tyrrell Thursday Sept 28th Windsor, Bertie, co. Saturday, Oct. 7th Coleraine, Bertie co. Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrelleville, Hertford, co. Thursday, Oct. 12th Murfreesboro' Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co. Saturday Oct. 14th Gatesville, Gates co. Monday Oct. 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co. Tuesday Oct. 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Further appointments will be made hereafter. Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Condidate having been notified of these appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion

It is a notable fact that all the Democratic lawyers are in favor of the Constitutional Amendments. Do away with the present system and multiply the courts and it will increase the business of the lawyers.

"REFORM is necessary." Fitzhugh, the "bigger fellow than old Grant," was discharged as doorkeeper of the Dem. House because he was incompetent and unfit for which action the same House voted to pay him his salary to the end of the session. Alas for the reform!

The charge against Gov. HAYES that he made false returns of personal property liable to taxation having been brought to his notice, he has promptly furnished the press with an explanation of the matter conclusively refuting the charge. His conduct is in sharp contrast with that of Gov. TILDEN, who as yet has failed to make any reply to the direct and positive charge of perjury and fraud brought against him in the matter of his income tax returns.

THE FIRST GUN.

Overwhelming Republican Victory in Vermont.

Republican Gain over 10000

CARRY THE NEWS TO TILDEN.

On Tuesday of last week the gallant State of Vermont elected Governor, Congressmen and members of the Legislature. The Republican majority is largely increased, running up to 30,000!! TILDEN and false pretenses have met with a stunning blow and the tidal wave has set in the right direction. All hail, Vermont!

It is recollected that JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, years ago indignantly exclaimed that out of a total of 63 Democratic Land office agents 63 were theives!

ALLEN, THURMAN and PENDLETON are astonished when they read in Democratic papers that "HAYES is of no account." Who was it that whipped us so confoundedly? they ask.

Let the people remember that they are indebted to the present constitution for nearly all the privileges they now enjoy. When they are asked to vote for the amendments they are asked to surrender their rights. Be careful.

The present constitution guarantees to the people the homestead, the right to hold office, the mechanic's and laborer's lien law and the privilege of electing their Judges and Justices of the Peace. It gives them true home rule. The purpose of the amendments is to change all this. Vote them down.

A prominent Democratic correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* after making a thorough canvass of all that part of our State where the Democrats are strongest, gives it as his reluctant conclusion that the State will go Republican, whereupon the Democratic leaders are walking and gnashing their teeth.

DR. D. W. MOORE, a prominent Democrat of Carteret county, has renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party. He publishes a long letter in the Wilmington *Post*, giving his reasons. We quote from his letter in another column. There is more truth than poetry in what he says about the cry of "Nigger Party."

As we have already stated on the Constitutional Amendments we are compelled to vote for all or none. The amendments are not specially objectionable. If allowed to select them we would vote for some. But this right is denied us. To obtain three we are asked to swallow others which we believe to be dangerous. We can't do it.

The simple story of how they stole in the good old Democratic days of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan is very impressive. The average leakage to every thousand dollars collected and disbursed in that golden era of economy was about $9. During sixteen years of Republican rule the average has been 80 cents. In plain words Democratic officials stole, proportionately, over ten times as much as their Republican successors.

"Keep your Ku Klux off" said the colored Representative from South Carolina, "and not a negro will vote the Democratic ticket." And the House in response passed the LORD resolution, which, enforced, will keep them off. And JESSE J. YEATES voted for it. It was one vote we do not complain of. The President proposes that the resolution of the House shall be enforced.

SETTLE, and VANCE are continuing their joint discussion. They both are striking hard blows but they maintain a personal good feeling. It is conceded by all fair minded men who hear them that Judge SETTLE is having the best of it—is really pushing Gov. VANCE to the wall. Like every other movement the Democrats have made during the last year the nomination of VANCE was a blunder. He will be defeated.

The racket set up by Democrats, that they have saved some thirty millions to the people by cutting down appropriations, is so absurd that it hardly needs contradiction. The *apparent* saving is by stopping work on public buildings at a time when the work could be prosecuted more economically than ever before, and at the same time afford employment to thousands of poor men who are now compelled to remain idle, that the Democracy may claim the credit of retrenchment and reform. The intelligent voters of the country need no arguments to convince them of the hollowness of such pretentions.

SIXTEEN years have passed away, and by the Democratic party, in soul, purpose, and policy, is the same as when under Buchanan is left the county crumbling into anarchy, a part warring against it, and both factions teaching that our country was a mere confederation of States, too weak to enforce its own laws without power to protect its life, and subject to the veto of any State that chose to withdraw from its power. So declared Senator Sherman at Marietta, Ohio, a few days ago; and yet that party asks the people to restore it to power, and give it full control of the Federal Government!

HAYES was under fire during one campaign of the civil war for one hundred days, and during that time aided in winning several battles, and was twice wounded, yet he refused to be retired to the rear, and never asked for a furlough. This is the man the American people feel they can safely trust in the Presidential chair.

ANOTHER debt reduction of over three million dollars is announced in the mothly statement for August received from Washington. An Administration which in spite of diminished taxes and prolonged business depression can meet all its engagements, including the requirements of the Sinking Fund, and yet reduce the principal of the public debt at the rate of three million a month, is surely entitled to respectful consideration at the hands of the American people. These excellent practical results of its financial management are the best answers to Democratic slanders.

The more Governor TILDEN is investigated, the more he doesn't exhale a tea-rose fragrance, or the morning breath of the lily of the valley, The New York *Times* has been inquiring into his mode of paying taxes to the Government which he is so anxious to reform, and states as the result that, during the entire period of the imposition of the income tax, Mr. TILDEN, millionaire as he was, paid a tax on an average income, penalties included, of about fifteen thousand dollars a year. This be it remembered, was during the years when he was receiving that large income from his occupation as a railway wrecker, which has made his enormous fortune. Now Governor TILDEN is said to be worth from six millions to eight millions of dollars and it is hard to understand how he could amass so great a fortune on an income of $15,000 a year.

A CORRESPONDENCE

The Congressional Canvass.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

WASHINGTON, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1876.

Our Congressional canvass in Martin and Pitt counties promise a glorious victory. Our advices from these two counties are very encouraging. Col. Lindsey is doing his work thorough and well. Maj. Yeates had James Edwin Moore to take his place at Williamston and Hamilton in Martin Co, At the latter place we are informed Mr. Moore lost all control of his usually well balanced mind, and attempted to fight: but our champion for congressional honors proved himself equal to the emergency, notwithstanding a dastardly attempt was made to shoot him by a cowardly Democrat. Col, Lindsey quieted the disturbance and continued to address the people who insisted that Republicans shall have fair play. Col. Lindsey and Mr. Moore publicly adjusted their difficulties the next day at Bethel in a sensible gentleman like manner, very much to their credit. Tremendous gatherings of the people all through Pitt county and the best of feeling manifested. Republicans alive and wide awake all through this section. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the published appointments Col. Lindsey addressed about three hundred at Pactolus, while Maj. Yeates the citizens at Falkland. They are together again and opened the campaign in Beaufort county at Washington on Monday last.

A Word about the "Nigger" Party.

That the mass of the colored people should vote with the Republican party is perfectly natural. They know that the Democratic party of the South fought four years to keep them in slavery, and that they are indebted to the Republican party for their freedom. I do not think however, that we ought to be too hard upon the Republicans for their political affiliation with the colored people. Allow me to make a few truthful statements on this subject.

It is an admitted fact, that the Democratic party have alternally coaxed, persuaded, and threatened the colored voter.

In 1870, Hon. T. J. Jarvis wanted a colored man elected assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives when a number of white men wanted the position.

In the same year, the Senate of North Carolina, with a two-third Democratic majority, elected a colored man assistant doorkeeper when numbers of white men were aspirants for the position.

We have Democratic authority for saying that after the party came into power in the State of Arkansas that more colored men were appointed to offices than had been under Republican rule.

The result of the late election in Alabama was telegraphed to Senator Eaton of Connecticut, by the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and he would up the dispatch with these words:—*Thousands of colored people voted with us.*"

Major Gilmer of Guilford, recently made a speech in Beaufort, and he appealed earnestly to the colored people to come out like men and vote the Democratic ticket.

Whenever a colored man announces his intention to vote the Democratic ticket, it is proclaimed with a great flourish in the Democratic papers of the State.

Do not Democratic papers, and Democratic orators exert themselves to convince the colored people that they are their best friends.

Whatever the *leaders* may say to the people in the Eastern portion of the country in order to excite their prejudices, the above facts cannot be denied. It is evident then, that the Democratic party *at present*, would be glad to have the "niggers" vote with them. What then, is the difference? Have not the Democratic party in their platform which is the *creed* of the party, accepted the the situation? If they are sincere in this what is it that now devides the two parties? Can anybody tell me? The cry of "Reform,, will do very well provided that the *means* are adapted to the end; but when we hear so much talk about "Reform," and then consider the character of the man who is relied upon to bring it about, the thing looks rather suspicious. I am as much in favor of reform as anybody, but I can't see the consistency of reaching a good end by the use of bad means. The only difference I can see at present which separates the two parties is in the choice of men; that is, if the Democracy are sincere in their professions of love and devotion to the Union. As for stealing, a rogue will be very apt to do that whether he be a Democrat or Republican whether it be Wm. M. Tweed, or some small collecto of Internal Revenue.

L. W. MARTIN.

Beauford Co, N. C.

A Lie about Judge Settle.

The democratic newspapers have been publishing "certificates" concerning the drumming out of two men from Judge Settle's company, during the war. We present below, in reply, the certificate of seventeen survivors of his company, which explains itself.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having seen a certificate published in the Raleigh News, signed by W. M. Thompson, Henry M Rich, H C Hurdle, J M Topscott, John H Adams and D A Montgomery, to the effect that "several members" of Company I, 13th N. C. Regiment refused to take the oath prescribed by the Confederate authorities and were drummed out of camp by Capt. Settle.

We, the undersigned surviving members Company I, out of a due regard for the truth, respect for ourselves and an undying determination that the memory of our brave comrades of that dear old company, whose bones now lie bleaching on nearly every battlefild from Gettysburg to Appomatox, shall never be stained by such foul aspersions, do hereby certify that neither of the above named parties ever wery members of company I, as alleged in the News, and the whole statement is a base fabrication. The statement must have been given from this circumstance, some time in the summer or fall of 1861, at least six or eight months after we had all been mustered into service, and taken that "horrid oath" which seems to thorw a stupor over our Alamance neighbors. One man of company 1, deserted and was returned to the company and in a few days was caught with another member of said company thieving, and those two men under orders from General Pemberton, then commanding our Brigade, who wished to make an example of sucs offences, were drummed out of camp. This was the only drumming out that was ever done from company 1. That the fair minded men of North Carolina may see that this is no put job to shield Judge Settle up, we state that we have never voted other than the conservative ticket.

Rockingham county, N. C. Aug. 28, 1876.

E W Hancock, L't.	H J Sharp,
Jno M Ellington, S'gt.	James Rodgers,
John Y Peay,	N H Cantrell,
Ingram Rhodes,	L R Fry
P D Simpson,	Charles N Baker
James T Pursell,	J K McCoy,
G W Suits,	J H Bendett S'gt
Columbus Cox,	Starling Simpson
David McCollum.	

Blanton Duncan's Opinion

MR. BLANTON DUNCAN, an old line Bourbon Democrat, who supported C O'Connor in prefference to Greeley in 1872, and was rather successful at that time in predicting how the several States would go, has written a letter concerning the present political outlook. He maintains that it is even more impossible now for Tilden to be elected than it was for Greeley. In proof of this he shows that nearly all the Liberals are supporting Hayes, while there is greater disaffection among the Democrats than there was in 1872. Mr Duncan says: "What is the outlook now? I find thousands of Democrats who voted for Greely now refusing to vote for the Tilden party, and many supporting outright Governor Hayes. I find thousands of the Liberals who left Grant in 1872 now zealous in support of Hayes. A corporal's guard still stick to Tilden, led by Mr. Dorsheimer and Mr. Bigelow, and such gentlemen who generally hold office. Schurz, Greeley, Horace White, Whitelaw Reid, Halstead and others, *the brain of the movement*, are for Hayes. The great newspapers which gave force to the revolt, the New York *Tribune*, Springfield *Republican*, Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnatti *Commercial*, *Westliche Post*, all oppose Mr. Tilden's party. If these defections show patent the falling off from Mr. Greely's strength where are the accessions? I hear of none. Let any reader count upon his fingers the names of his acquaintances who have left the Republicans since 1872 to find shelter in the Tilden Reform camp. In my judgment he will be an exception *that requires one hand to count them all—I do not know one.*" Duncan is now spotting the Greenback ticket, and asserts that Peter Cooper holds the balance of power in a number of States.

A Candid Physician.

It is not often that we find amongst the medical faculty sufficient candor to record any merit whatever to proprietary medicines, as it conflicts with their interest to do so. But below we give an exception:

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN

BOSTON, January 11th, 1874.

This certifies that I have Recommended the use of Dr. TUTT's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.

R. H. SPRAGUE, M. D.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
4th Judicial Circuit,
Eastern District of North Carolina.

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern Dist. of N. C.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND APPOINTED that a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina be held at Raleigh, on the Twentieth day of September, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy six, for the appointment of Supervisers of Registration and Election.

HUGH L. BOND,
Circuit Judge.

August 31st, 1876.

While Democrats are prating so loudly about retrenchment and reform, the *figures* show that no administration since the organization of the government has been so prudently managed as during General GRANT's second term. The expenses *per capita are* sixty cents less than during BUCHANAN's term.

ABOUT the only virtue claimed for TILDEN is that he is *a* reformer, and now it turns out, by his own evidence, tha he not only defrauded the governmen in 1863, but positively perjured himself Is that the kind of reform the people want?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39-v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

LIGHTING RODS

All persons wishing Lighting rods of the best and most approved style, should apply to CALE & WRIGHT.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sept. 23, 1876 tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Leading Southern Family Newspaper.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY.

DAILY COMMERCIAL, one year only $5 00; one month, 75 cents. CAMPAIGN CLUBS of Five, to separate address, same P. O. TEN WEEKS, only $1 00 each. Splendid Campaign Charts free to each daily subscriber who pays for ten weeks or more.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, one year, $2 00. In clubs of Five, one year, $1 60. Ten or more, $1 50. CAMPAIGN CLUB of Ten or more, TEN WEEKS, only 50 cents. Campaign Charts for 25 cents additional.

Cash commission of 20 per ct. to all who secure clubs.

Address stating paper, with all the news A newspaper of large circulation. Republican in politics. Address and free sample.

The COMMERCIAL, Louisville, Ky.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense by using our

Patent Slate Paint,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fireproof, Waterproof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One third the cost of Reshingling.

The expense of putting such shingles is only about the cost of whitewashing them. The paint is put on cold, by any one. Embers, sparks or coals cannot burn it. Fire or flying

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or [illegible] has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs [illegible] and never cracks ing Felt can be made [illegible] with Our Sheathing Felt, and preserve it [illegible] at a small expense, and preserve it [illegible] The Slate [illegible] years.

EXTRA [illegible] HEAP

Two gallons [illegible] square feet [illegible] square feet, two coats [illegible] square feet, from [illegible] 100 square feet [illegible] Paint, has a heavy body [illegible] Oil, a brush [illegible]

No Tar [illegible] Coal-Tar

therefore it [illegible] Water proofing Paints in Summer.

On decayed [illegible] and [illegible] for tar paper, and [illegible] it will last for years. [illegible] it will brings to their pa[illegible] ingles it [illegible] in the fence. It fills up all the [illegible] and although a [illegible] soaps leaks, and although a [illegible] rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are [illegible] contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which for shingle roofs is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of raw ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also [illegible] and [illegible] Buildings.

Our only [illegible] CHOCOLATE RED, BRIGHT RED, AN ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box.....$5 50
10 " keg.....9 00
" half barrel.....16 00
40 " one barrel.....26 00

We [illegible] stock, of our manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices.

1000 sq. ft. EXTRA Rubber Roofing, 3-ply, 75 cents per square foot. Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Cap and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at [illegible] per square foot.

2000 rolls 2-ply [illegible] Roofing Felt, at 3 cents per square foot.

3000 rolls 3-ply [illegible] Roofing Felt, at 4½ cents per square foot.

2500 rolls Tarred Sheathing Felt, at 3 cents per square foot.

500 gallons Fire Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon.

Send for sample cards of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. [illegible] goods shipped C. O. D. [illegible] express charges guaranteed on [illegible] and [illegible] cited.

NEW SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
102 & MAIDEN LANE, New York.
12-3m

BULBS PLANTS

FOR

Present Planting! Parlor Culture!

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, and Plants for Parlor Culture, Small Fruits, &c., together with fulllists of Floral Requisites, now ready, and mailed free on application.

Peter Henderson & Co.

Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

RAILROAD ELECTION NOTICE!

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County, passed on the 7th day of August 1876, an Election will be held at the several voting precincts of this County on Monday September 18th, at which the question will be voted on to wit: Shall Pasquotank county subscribe the sum of Fifty Thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, the stock to be subscribed upon the following conditions and no other.

1 That the subscription shall be payable in the Bonds of said county at their par value.

2 That said Bonds shall be payable in thirty years from the date of their issue, with coupons for the interest attached, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually.

3 That said Bonds shall not be issued or delivered to said Railroad company or to any one authorized by said company to receive the same until said Railroad is fully constructed, equiped and in running order from Elizabeth City to its Northern terminus, either at Norfolk, Portsmouth or Berkley, Va.

Those electors who are in favor of the subscription to said Railroad company upon the conditions above set forth will deposit a ballot upon which is printed or written "*Subscription,*" and those opposed to said subscription will deposit a ballot upon which is written or printed "*No Subscription.*"

J. S. WILCOX, Sheriff.

August 9th, 1876.

J. F. SANDERS. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Repairing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO

Elizabeth City, N. C.

April 26th, 1876-tf.

1,500,000

COPIES IN USE.

"GET THE BEST.

The Best Piano Instructor is Peters' Electric Piano School Price $3.25
The best Music Primer Is Peters' Burrowes' Primer " 0.50
The Best Reed Organ Instruter is " Kinkel's New Method, " 2.50
The Best Instructor for the Voice is Ludden's School for the Voice " 3.50
The Best Thorough Bass Book is Peters Burrowe's Thorough Bass and Companion " 75
The best Dictionary of musical terms is Ludin's Pronouncing Dictionary of Musical Terms Price 1.50
The best Singing Class Books are Fairy Echoes, 20,000 copies in use, " .60
Song Echo, 100,000 copies in use " 75
Musical Chimes (Female Voices) " 1.00
Jackson's Singing School Manuel " 75
The best collection of Church Music are Dressler's Selections for Church and Home Price 1,50
Dutton's Sacred Selections, " 2.50
" Sacred and Secular Collection is The Cluster, for Mixed Voices Price 1.50
The Best Chorus Book is Peters' Opera Choruses, Vol. 1 and II., each 2.00
The Best Glee Book is The Ne Plus Ultra, for mixed voices 1.50
The Best Glee Book for Male Voices is The Songerfest " Price 1.50
The Best Guitar Instructor is Holland's Comprehensive Method " 3.50
The Best Collection of Vocal and Instrumental Guitar Music is The Amateur Guitarist " Price 2.50
The Best Accordeon Instructor is Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Accordeon " Price 75
The Best Cornet Instructor is Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Cornet " Price
The Best Zither School is Hamilton's Perfect Method for the Zither " Price 75
The Best Musical Magazines are Peters' Household Melodies, 5 or 6 Songs .25
Peters' Sacred Selections, 3 or 4 Anthems .25
Peters' Octavo Choruses, 3 or 4 Choruses .25
Peters' Parlor Music, 5 or 6 easy Piano Pieces, .25
La Creme de la Creme, 3 or 4 difficult Pieces, .25
Peters' Organ Selections, 4 or 6 Choice Pieces, .25

Any work mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address,

J. L. PETERS,
11—4t. 243 Broadway, New York.

People's Line for Baltimore.

Elegant Str. "LOUISE"

This Steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for Summer travel ever in Chesapeake Bay.

She leaves Norfolk Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and return only $3.00

To Philadelphia and return only $8,00

—All other tickets proportionately low—

Passengers coming to Norfolk on Mondays Wednesday and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk, and reduced fare on alternate days will pay their hotel bills.

Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

All regular through through tickets recognised.

PERQUIMANS

MALE and FEMALE

ACADEMY.

ALBERTSON, N. C.

W. G. GAITHER, Principal.

Calendar for 1876—77

Fall Session opens October 2nd, 1876—
Closes, Febv. 9th, 1877—
Spring Session opens, Febv. 9th, 1877—
Closes, June 28th, 1877—

This School, last year *One Hundred* matriculants during the fast scholastic year.

Terms per Session:

Preparatory Department.....$10.00
Academic " 15.00
Classical (including Academic) " 20.00
Music on Piano, " 12.50
School-room expences, " 1.00

Good "Board" in private families on reasonable terms.

For further information apply for circular to Principal or

W. W. WILSON,
Pres. Board Trustees

Geo. D. Newby Sec'y. 10-tf

Bankrupt Sale;

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co. in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market during the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post paid, on receipts of 50 cents; ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with

Independence Hall engraved, retail price.....$1.00
one set spiral shirt studs, retail price.....75
One beautiful coral scarf pin, retail price 75
One Elegant gents' watch chain, latest pattern, retail price.....$1,50
One collar button, retail price.....50
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price.....$2 00

Total.....$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail POST PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, OR 4 samples lots for $1,50, or 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Address,

WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.
Importers of Watches and Jewelry
8 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please state where you saw this advertisement. 11-4m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class Houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
BLACK SILK
COLORED SILK DRESS
POPLINS,
PONGEES AND GRENADINES,
PATTERNS,
FOULARDS,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND LACE STRIPES,
JAPANESE,
AND SATIN STRIPPED
NAINSOOK TUCKING PIQUES,
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND MOURNING BERAGE
CASHMERES,
LACE POINTE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS
Table Demask & Towe
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs
Lawns & Suitings,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

An Illustrated book 272 pages, a perfect and complete Encyclopedia of the mysteries of the sexes, latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation; how to avoid the errors of the married and single, and should read and ponder it; contains information, which in one case may save years of misery and hundreds of dollars; also how to detect falsehood in the opposite sex, and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by letter on any of the diseases mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. O. OLLIN, 187 Washington st. Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,
Heart, $10.00
Sap, 15,00
Poplar, 5,00 to 7,50
Cypress 12,50
Sawing will be done for parties at $6,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.

NIXONTON, N. C. April 19th, 1876.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver Fall Term, 1876.
Against
Jno. Bond, W. D. Penden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, [illegible] it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the first Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. and let them take notice that if they fail then and there to appear, and answer; the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment demanded against them in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Chowan County.
AUG. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 4-6t.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l Latham Plymouth, N. C.

28-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and make collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

DURANGO RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND LUMBAGO. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore and Richmond. 11-3m.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY.

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co, N. C. The next session will commence on the 2nd of October 1876 under the efficient management of William A. Symons as principal. Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deductions made except in case of protracted sickness. Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks payable in advance, is as follows, (viz)

Primary Branches, $4 00.
Higher English Branches, 6 00.
Languages each, (extra) 2 00
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates. School to continue nine months.

For further information address the undersigned. Rufus White or Joseph R. Parker.

On behalf of the Committe.

Belvidere N. C. —6-4t

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms containing on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $200 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call befor buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

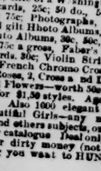
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER II

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jewelry business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clock, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

He prepared to furnish

FLOORING,
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDING,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C

JUST SO. If you have any ragged, dirty or torn, mutilated, almost worthless illburn it. If we want it, and for it we will give you good, select what you want. Knowledge in a nutshell, 250 pp. 50c; "The Fastest Girl in N. Y." 30c; Nasby on Inflation, 30c; Life of a W shington Belle, 30c; Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25c; 50 do., 50c; Transparent Playing Cards only 25c; Photographs, 10c; 12 for 50, 25 for $1; Superb full gilt Photo Albums, $1.25 $1.50, $2, $3, and up. Pens only 75c a gross. Faber's Pencils, 50c doz; London parb 9x11 French Chromo Cromos, perfect beauties, 3, 4, Cross and Flowers—worth 30c—our price 15c, 9 for 25c ling them. Also 1000 elegant Gold & Engravings, size 13x18. Beautiful Girls—any name you wish—Comic Religious, and others subjects, only 15c each. 10 for 1.00 Send for our catalogue. Deal only with a reliable house for anything you want to HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale N H

WHY WILL You pay $1 50 to $3 50 for Jewelry, Cutlery Silverware and Glassware when it will buy the very same articles. It is a fact that the N E Dollar Sale of Boston, is, does, and has for years been selling an immense variety of goods well worth $2 to $3, at only one dollar and will go as far as $15 if you will only believe what we say and buy of us. Ladies and others can raise clubs for us and make large pay. We deals with 3700 people in Dec 1875 Give us one trial and like thousands of others we know we shall secure your continued patronage We sell one article for $1, or give splendid premiums for clubs Try us and see We cannot here give our list, it would fill the entire paper. Our house is endorsed by the best merchants and papers of Boston and by 60,000 patrons 30,000 patrons bought of us in 1875. Send now for our great circular. Address A. ORDWAY & CO. N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Union St., Boston Mass.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1876

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Most people are fond of music, but we never met anyone who liked to hear the tiny bugle horn of the musquito, that

"——soaring ever soareth
And singing still doth soar."

☞ Radicks Gospel Tableaux, elsewhere noticed, will be exhibited in Clark's Hall at this place on Friday evening of this week. Rev. Mr. WOODWARD, Presiding Elder of this District pronounces it a fine thing indeed. The proceeds for the Parsonage.

☞ We call attention to the appointments of the Congressional candidates at the head of first column of our editorial page. The people are requested to circulate the news and the public everywhere are invited to attend and hear the discussion.

☞ Just as we go to press we learn that the Rail road contractors have bound themselves in a forfeit to commence work in 30 days after the subscription is carried and right of way secured, and have agreed to finish the road within one year after they begin work.

☞ There is no man doing harder work and more effective service for the Republican cause than Hon. R. C. BADGER of Raleigh. We are happy to be able to announce that he will address the people during the week of the United States Court at this place. A fuller announcement will be made hereafter.

☞ The last number of the Windsor *Times* says:

"Walter F. Pool is a brother of Charles C. Pool who holds a large amount of special tax bonds."

We have shown the statement to Judge POOL. He authorizes us to say that he does not now own and never has owned a Special tax Bond. His Bond investments were in Old Sixes and the funded Bonds of 1866 & 1868.

☞ Judge ALBERTSON, our able and worthy candidate for Secretary of State, is doing good service on the stump in the West. He reports that the indications of our success are manifest; that there is not so much gush to be seen in our ranks as the "savage class" exhibit but there is a deep undercurrent of feeling and determination among Republicans everywhere he has been, which will tell when the sun sets on the 7th of November next. By the way, Maj ENGELHARD, his competitor, has backed down and refuses to meet him in discussion.

☞ The Senatorial Executive Committee have filled the vacancy on the senatorial ticket occasioned by the declination of AUG. M. MOORE Esq., by nominating Ex-Sheriff HENRY WHITE, of Perquimans county. He has agreed to accept. This is a very judicious selection. Sheriff WHITE is a man of the people, honest, of high character, possessing strong good sense and is immensely popular wherever known. With POOL and WHITE as our Senatorial standard bearers we have every prospect of redeeming the District. Mr. POOL is an abler man and better speaker than Mr. COKE and with all due respect we pronounce Mr. WHITE in every way the peer of Mr. MERCER. The canvass will open at an early day.

☞ In the heat of politics there are many things our people should not, and we believe will not forget—the Railroad and the Fair. These re matters in which politics have nothing to do. They appeal alike to our people of every faith and creed. They involve our material progress, and their success will benefit every man, woman and child in the county. Personally we have no more interest in either of them than any other citizen, but as a citizen, whose home, property and interests are here, we can not help wishing for the success of every enterprise promotive of the public good. And we have every reason to believe both the Railroad and the Fair are calculated to do this. Then let all vote for the one and earnestly work for the other.

☞ The delegates to the Republican nominating Convention of this county met in the Court House on Saturday. As has been the custom for some years its sessions were held with closed doors. Mr. J. S. WILCOX was nominated for Sheriff by acclamation. For Member of the Legislature there was a spirited contest, culminating in a struggle between W. J. MUNDEN and HUGH CALE. The latter came off victor. We felt a special interest in the Commissioners, and we urged that men having the full confidence of the people be nominated. This was done. Everybody will feel satisfied that the interests of the county will be secure in the hands of men like C. W. HOLLOWELL, C. W. GRANDY, T. J. MUNDEN, W. B. PRITCHARD and BENJ. C. BROTHERS. There being dissatisfaction with a portion of the ticket, which it is believed will be reconciled, and the Secretary having failed to hand in the official proceedings in time for this issue, we defer further comment til next week.

Local Briefs.

The months that contain the magic letter "r" have come.—W. H CLARK, Esq., of Philadelphia, will accept our thanks for papers.—Newspaper readers ought not to complain of a scarcity of matter these hard times.—Cotton picking has commenced.—The facts and figures on county taxation and extravagance presented by WALTER F. POOL in his unanswerable speech in the Court House on Friday night was a perfect stunner to the Democrats.—Keep cool. Observe moderation. Prudent counsel will correct mistakes and disappoint those who are plotting for Republican defeat.—The friends of Hon. C. W. GRANDY will be happy to learn that he has almost recovered his health. They will frequently hear from him during this campaign.—Ex. Sheriff HENRY WHITE and JOSIAH NICHOLSON Esq., of Perquimans, passed through here on Monday for the Centennial.—The City Fathers have recovered the Herrington Creek bridge on Factory Avenue and are now at work on Short Bridge.—C. C. Price Jr. left for Baltimore on Monday. He expects to engage in the Commission business there.—Remember the rail road election on next Monday. Let everybody go and vote for it.—The next meeting of the "Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club" will be held in the Court House on Friday night of next week.—The free School in the Normal Academy has opened. John H. Lane is Principal.—C. W. Smith and family have returned from their Northern trip.—There will be singing hereafter, at the Baptist Church every Sabbath evening.

Neighboring Counties.

HERTFORD:—The Republicans of Hertford county hold their nominating Convention on the 19th. There is a good feeling and our friends feel encouraged.

BERTIE:—A HAYES, SEITLE and LINDSEY Club has been organized at Windsor and is doing good. The Republicans are up and doing.

CHOWAN:—In printing the name of the Republican nominee for Register of Deeds in the CAROLINIAN of last week it was printed ALFRED MORRIS. It should be, ALFRED MOORE. The entire ticket is a good, strong one and gives general satisfaction.

BEAUFORT:—Col LINDSEY spoke at Washington on the 11th. He is in good health and spirits and is striking sledge hammer blows that are bound to tell. Every man will be to the front in old Beaufort this round, and the prospect of redeeming the county is excellent.

DARE:—The Republicans are confident of carrying the county. The Democrats held their Convention on the 26th ult. Our correspondent writes:

"They nominated G. L. Fulcher, of Hatteras, for Representative. He has been a candidate once before and was beaten on the first round by Hon. J. W. Etheridge in 1872, and he will be "reformed" next November with 130 votes in the rear. For Treasurer I Davis, a good man but "always seeks and never finds." For Commissioners, G Owens T R Mann, Wm Hays, E Williams and D Basnight. Holy Murther!! what a centennial family and "reform!" For Register of Deeds, E M Meekins—always a candidate and always beaten, but of such is his family record. They can't help it, and yet they claim forgiveness 70 times 7, and no reform. For Sheriff, the committee wanted an honest man, so they had to go into the Republican ranks and make a selection and reported the name of W T Brinkley, but it was voted down in open Convention. So honesty don't take with the majority of the Democrats. There was no nomination for Sheriff. W T Brinkley will show them he is no Democrat on the day of election."

Meeting of the Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club.

SPEECHES OF W. F. POOL Esq., and Hon. C. W. GRANDY.

On last Friday night, the Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club met in the Court House and was addressed by W. F. Pool Esq. and Hon. C. W Grandy. Mr. Pool led off in a speech of great power. He showed conclusively from statistics, the correctness of which cannot be questioned, that the Republican was not only the true national party, and the only proper exponent of American liberty, but also, that it is the most honest party that ever administered the government. The Republicans were jubilant and the Democrats hung their heads; for they know that the speech could not be answered.

He then took up the matter of taxation in this State. He took the table, as made up by the Raleigh *Sentinel* and said, that out of thirty-five counties reported, the average per centage of taxation was more than ninety eight cents on the one hundred dollars in the Democratic counties, and less than seventy seven cents on the one hundred dollars in Republican counties—showing a difference of more than twenty per cent in favor of the Republicans. He argued from this, that the Republican party was the true Reform Party, and had shown its ability to conduct the government on more economical principles than the Democrats. This exhibit from the *Sentinel* was a stunning blow to the "Reformers." Indeed, every position taken by Mr. Pool was so well sustained by facts and figures, that gentlemen of all parties were forced to admit, that it could not be shaken.

Mr. Pool then paid his respects to Governor Tilden. He said, that he never indulged in personal abuse and he would not say one word against the "reform" candidate for the Presidency but that he would read to the people what his own party friends thought of him. He then read extracts from "Brick" Pomeroy, the Cincinnatti *Enquirer*, and from Horace Greely, denouncing Tilden as a ballot box stuffer, an intimate friend and associate of Wm M Tweed, the boss thief of the North, and a sharer in his plunder; a robber of railroads, and of a disreputable character generally. Mr Pool then said that Tilden was condemned out of the mouth of his own witnesses, and asked, who would dare to defend him?

The whole speech was repiete with argument, interspersed with sharp flashes of wit, and abounding in passages of rare eloquence. It will long be remembered by those who heard it.

Mr. Grandy followed in a few pertinent remarks. He said, that Mr. Pool had covered the whole ground so well, that he would confine his remarks to the Constitutional Amendments. He said that if the proposed amendments were adopted, that the whole power of the State would be taken from the people and placed in the hands of the Legislature. He then asked the people, if they were prepared to surrender their rights and their powers to a Legislature, which was procured by the most infamous gerrymandering known to modern times, and in defiance of public sentiment. He criticised the manner in which the last Convention was called, and the unfair means by which the Democrats obtained control of it. His speech as well as that of Mr. Pool's was well received Both of these gentlemen were applauded to the echo. Much good was done. Put down Pasquotank county at three or four hundred Republican majority.

Business Locals.

New case of pound calico just received at Fowler's.

Best white sugar 12½c. at Fowler's

Large stock of Boots & Shoes at Fowler's.

Will S. Weisel tell the public why I am injurious to the merchants and what class of merchants I am injurious to?

W. H. PURCELL.

Ohio has the champion sagacious dog. At all times very savage on the approach of strangers he recently astonished the community by joyously welcoming a man in a light wagon who tied up at the hitching post before the house. The dog had never seen the man before but something in the light wagon put him on his good behaviour. It was a "Light-Running Domestic" and the man a "Domestic" agent.

CUT THIS OUT.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lungs Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt wat we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggists. J. Q. Ethridge Bro, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. For sale by

HENRY HOOPER, Edenton.
J. W. TURNER, Hertford.

NOTICE!

Having charge of the Job Department of the CAROLINIAN Office, I give notice that all election printing, posters, tickets, etc., must be paid for on delivery. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

T. T. RUTTER.

To avoid FAMILY JARS; buy your *Fruit Jars* of P. W. Melick's. I would say to my friends and customers and the good people of this whole country generally that just now, in our dull season, is the time when they can purchase goods in my line at very low figures, as I wish to make room for a large fall and winter stock. Call at the large flag store and 98ct corner on Water Street.

P. W. MELICK.
Elizabeth City, N. C., 12-3t.

"Air there any letters for my winmin folks?" said a plain-looking old gentleman at the post office the other day "No," said the postmaster, "but here's a big fat envelope with some pictures on the front for your daughter." "Jis, what I come down arter," said the old gentleman; smiling, "Melindy's going to be married; su' this here's one of them handy 'Domestic' paper patterns to cut out her weddin' gound by."

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

RADICKE'S GOSPEL TABLEAUX.

Prof. C. S. Maurice, of Manchester, Va., will exhibit his Grand Moving Panorama of the Life of Christ in Pasquotank Circuit at the following times and places:

McBrides Church,	Wed. night	Sept. 13
Newland "	Thurs. " "	14
Elizabeth City "	Friday " "	15
Newbegun "	Monday " "	18
Halls Creek "	Tuesday " "	19
Oak Grove "	Wed. " "	20

This exhibition is endorsed by the people, the pulpit and the press. Admission 25 cts. For the benefit of the Parsonage, &c.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.

March 29, '76—1yr.

ATTENTION COTTON GIN MEN.

You can have your old Gin now worn out (you think) made good as new at trifling cost. New Saws, New Brushes, New Journals, New Bearings.

For further particulars apply to J. W SAWYER, at the Shop of J. F. Sanders & Co. 7-3t.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 50 cents. The cash must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

DEATHS.

BUTT—At Woodville, N. C., on the 15th Thaddeus Kent, son of Thaddeus W and Carrie Butt.

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

FIRST.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined working of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be fudges and accusors should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbiding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people

10th. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognize with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts, and the highest demand of this class of citizen for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathised with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W. Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of J. F. SANDERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and A. Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.,) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same building as heretofore. In our separate branches we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all patrons.

J. W. SAWYER,
J. F. SANDERS,
ALBERT LUTEN.

E. City, N. C. July 17th, 1876. 3t.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET MAKER AS

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality at short notice and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as the can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

—OF—

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

BOARD BY THE DAY $2.00

C. S. BROWN, Prop.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. HOBUANHAM, M. D.
March 3, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gas or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.

Castings for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturing Agt. for Messrs Frick & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from one to two horse power. (Four horse engine) and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generaly. Best corn shellers and fan combined to be found in Market.

If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SAWYER,
Shop; J. F. SANDERS & Co's Carriage building; Corner of Main and Poindexter Sts
Elizabeth City N. C. 7-4m.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wood Stuff, Whips, Hubs, Axles, Lamps, Springs, Enamel Boots, Castings, Varnishes, Carriage Hardware, Barnasks, &c.

NO. 39 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

24-6m

BARNES' PATENT FOOT AND HAND POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

A cutler Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside with its dead centers. These all have the Crank Shaft, and are the only foot-power machines that will reverse instantly, and are adapted to all kinds of work. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list, free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co. Illinois. 28-1y.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets, on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builder's tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon and *Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality,

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS, DR. BONANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the Inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system. Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BUHANNAN 359 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1847.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

S. S. Fowler's

"Cash and One Price Store"

Continues to Take the Lead in Selling

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Notions, Carpets,
Boots & Shes, Groceries,
Hats & Caps, Provisions, &c.

Business on a Cash basis
Large Stock to select from
Good Goods at "bottom prices"
Large sales at a small expense

Please make a personal examination and satisfy yourself that you can save money by buying at

FOWLER'S

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings

AND

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building materials on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and most as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to obtain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

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Book and News Black.

135 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best, most refined and selected personal supervision of an experienced pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE EVERY POUND OF INK sold to be fully equal to the best Jet Black, Quick Drying and entirely free from Setting Off.

Our prices are from 50 to 70 per cent. lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers.

Address,

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD NEWS!

The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf when the continental rush is for the best Rio Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, Syrups, Pure Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and Candles. Canned Fruits such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c. at Lowest Cash Prices. All can be convinced by calling at the above and at lower cash prices, and the business Going Home N. Y. Daily Rates and Freight Low Passage, at the lowest prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 Agents wanted everywhere, business honorable and first class. Goods staple. Profits large. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents (Sent for two stamps). Address Dr. St. Joseph Medical Institute, St. Joseph

ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUNTAIN HEAD.

for BARGAINS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

HERODRICKS & SMITH

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great inducements to all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies at reasonable terms. Come and see this

WILLIAM SPIGHT,

Road Street

THOMAS R. ELLIS,

Elizabeth City N. C.

House, Sign AND ORNAMENTAL Painting

Having retired as a Painter is still in order to meet the surrounding community with which he has been associated for the last fifteen years, would again insure his patronage.

JAMES CRAWLEY,
Elizabeth City N. C.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Passengers promptly accommodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still on hand on

ROAD STREET

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus

And has a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all time be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

T. S. O. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK.

J. M. MATHEWS

Near Brother's Livery Stable.

ATLANTIC HOUSE

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

June 18

Board, 1st and 2nd floors per day, 3rd and 4th " "

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Questions and Answers.

What will prevent a hen from plucking feathers?

Hens that pluck feathers are after the salt contained in the minute globule of blood at the end of the quills; therefore, when occasionally furnished with salt they will not pluck feathers. The salt should be dissolved in hot water before mixing with the food. A tablespoonful of salt in every eight quarts of wheat bran and corn meal (mixed, four parts of the latter to one of the former), scalded and cooled, given twice a day, is a certain antidote.

How prevent a dog from sucking eggs?

Fill an egg shell with some peppery mixture—something that will burn his mouth, and he will not try a second egg.

What is the difference between the weevil and the midge?

The weevil is a small insect that develops in the wheat after it is gathered and stored, and it feeds upon the ripened kernel. The midge is also a small insect; it hatches between the chaff and the grain of the growing wheat, and does the mischief in the larvæ state before the kernel passes out of the milky condition. The midge is a Northern insect and the weevil is a Southern one. About the only remedy appears to be to refrain from sowing those fields that have been infested in wheat the next year. Bearded varieties are less liable to be attacked by the worm than the smooth kinds.

In sending milk a distance, is it necessary to have water in it to make it keep?

The keeping qualities of milk are greatly improved by the addition of water. A liberal quantity of water added to milk keeps much better than the pure article. However, the quality of the milk is damaged, and it is but just that consumers should receive it pure as well as sweet. This can be done by placing the milk cans with the pure milk in water, and not by putting water in the milk.

Why do bees seal up cracks and openings in hives?

To retain the animal heat.

Upon what conditions does success in wintering bees depend?

Perfect quiet, good ventilation, and good stocks in the fall.

Is it necessary to give bees a light when they are wintered in the cellar of a house?

No.

Domestic Hints.

SIX MONTHS' YEAST.—It is thus called because it will keep this length of time. Make very strong hop tea, and thicken with flour, let it ferment, then stir in corn meal until you can form cakes the size and thickness of a small cracker, say two inches in diameter; dry on a dish in the shade. One-third of one dissolved in a half cupful of milk warm water will raise a quart of flour.

GRANDMOTHER'S SAUSAGES. — Six pounds lean pork tenderloin and nice scraps trimmed from the hams, four pounds chine fat, four ounces of salt, two of pepper, with the following herbs dried, pounded and sifted, added according to taste; sage, thyme, sweet marjoram and winter savory. Very good sausages are made with sage, leaving out the other herbs, but with their use you have a breakfast dish that is superexcellent.

Why should beans never be put into cold water to soak, as is often recommended? Because all the nutritious portion of the bean is extracted by the process. They should be washed in warm water, then in cold, be tied loosely in a cloth, be put into boiling water, with a spoonful of dripping and a little salt in it, and be kept boiling for four hours. They are then excellent if served with gravy, and not with melted butter. They serve as garnish around roast mutton or beef, and are excellent eating served whole or as a *puree*. To make the latter, when the beans are done, throw them instantly into cold water, when the skins will slip off. Rub the beans through a colander, and mix a lump of butter with them. A little stock, or milk, or cream is excellent mixed in.

Sowing for Fodder.

In cultivating the sorgho for its forage it is recommended by one who has experimented that it be sown in dri is two feet apart, letting fall about fifteen or twenty seeds to the foot. When cultivated for fodder the crop should be mowed down as soon as it is large enough to feed to stock, and, according to the length of the season, two, three, four, and even five crops can be obtained. This fodder is greedily eaten by all cattle, and is a valuable acquisition, as it is not only nutritious, but can withstand long droughts.

The Barber Shop of the Future.

A Detroit barber has been thinking, and planning, and dreaming, and in his mind's eye he sees what can be brought about as soon as he has earned the money to pay the bill:

He sees a three story barber shop on the corner, with elevators carrying the unshaved from floor to floor, and sending them down again. Billiard rooms, a gymnasium, a summer garden, and a dancing hall are in the plans.

A silver fountain throws streams of cologne water to the ceiling. The barber chairs have nickle plated legs. The razors have handles of solid gold. The walls are mirrors, in which the happy face of the proprietor is reflected ten thousand times. A band plays soft, sad strains. Angelic whispers float through space. Unseen silver fans cool the brow of each customer. While he is being shaved his boots are blacked, a ten dollar bill is slipped into his pocket, pertume thrown over him, and a tailor measures him for a suit of clothes which is not to cost him a cent. As he goes out he is given a ticket to the opera, a lottery ticket, a new silk hat, a gold headed cane, and a stem winding watch, and if he offers to pay for the shave, the proprietor of the shop softly replies: "If you has been made happy, de grand object am accomplished."

A Plum Pudding Story.

The following story was told of a Yankee captain and his mate: Whenever there was a plum pudding made by the captain's orders all of the plums were put into one end of it, and that end placed next to the captain, who, after helping himself, passed it to the mate, who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game had been played for some time, the mate prevailed on the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to the captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding than he discovered that he had the wrong end of it. Picking up the dish, and turning it in his hands as if merely examining the china, he said: "This dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool," and put it down again, as though without design, with the plum end next himself. "Is it possible?" said the mate, taking up the dish. "I shouldn't suppose it was worth more than a shilling," and as if in perfect innocence, he put down the dish with the plum end next to himself. The captain looked at the mate, the mate looked at the captain. The captain laughed, the mate laughed. "I tell you what, young one," said the captain, "you've found me out, so we'll just cut the pudding lengthwise this time, and have the plums fairly distributed hereafter."

Afraid of Big Guns.

Artillery is the thing that demoralizes the Indians, writes a correspondent. Let a shell explode among a lot of rocks in which they have been making a stand against the musketry, and there will not be an Indian remain a moment longer than is sufficient for him to jump up and run. Brave as the Sioux are, and they are the bravest of their race, they will never stand against field guns.

POPULATION.—According to a calculation published in a French financial journal, the population of France at the present rate will only double in 1,380 years. Germany requires only ninety-eight years to double its population; Austria, sixty-two; Denmark, seventy-three; Great Britain, sixty-three; Sweden, eighty-nine, and Norway, fifty-one.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.

Desperate Struggle with Poisonous Gases---Several Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

Shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon, the Bullion mine, near Virginia City, was the scene of a horrible tragedy. A winze is being sunk from the 1,400 foot level to meet an upraise of the 1,700 foot level. The two have nearly met, and heavier blasts than usual have been exploded for the purpose of making the connection. Before giving place to the three o'clock shift the men in the winze set off a heavy blast of black powder. When the men composing the three o'clock shift came down they found heavy masses of smoke rolling up from the winze, and Superintendent E. A. Schultz, who was in the drift, told them not to go down until it had cleared away. All hands sat down and waited for the smoke to get out of the winze. At the expiration of half an hour Miller Hamilton and E. W. Allen begun the descent, considering that the air was sufficiently pure, as black powder only had been used for the blast. They had disappeared but a few moments when the men in the drift heard faint shouts coming up the winze.

Superintendent Schultz gave his lantern to a man named Farrell, who, followed by Robert Fort, started down the ladders. They had gone but a short distance when Ford gasped to his companion that he was gone, and dropped from the ladder helpless. Fortunately he was caught in such a manner between the ladder and the wall of the incline that he was held fast. Farrell, feeling his senses leave him, turned and made for the top, which he reached in an exhausted condition. About the same time Hamilton made his appearance in the other compartment and was caught by Mr. Schultz, just as he was falling backward, and dragged out into the drift. The groans of Ford could be distinctly heard, and M. D. Kelly bravely volunteered to go to his aid. Taking a rope with him he ran rapidly down the steep ladders, which are pitched at an angle of forty-three degrees. He succeeded in attaching the line to Ford's body, but the effort was too much; the fatal gas overcame him, and he rolled down the winze to the bottom, a distance of over 200 feet.

G. F. Kellogg, the foreman, came down the shaft at this juncture, and a terrible scene met his gaze. Lying about in various stages of insensibility were six men; among them Mr. Schultz, L. F. J. Wrinkle, of the surveying firm of James & Wrinkle, and the miners who had escaped from the winze. With the assistance of another man who had regained his consciousness, Mr. Kellogg dragged the insensible ones to the air pipe. Here Mr. Schultz partly recovered, and begged Kellogg for God's sake to get help, as they were all dying. Mr. Kellogg, hearing the groans of Ford, ran to the winze for the purpose of going to his relief. He had descended but a few steps when he felt his head reel, and returned to surface.

The foreman now felt that unless he made his escape from the drift and reached the shaft, where he could ring for assistance, all would be lost. His head was swimming, and his step as unsteady as that of a drunken man. He staggered from side to side and finally fell. He did not give up the struggle, however, but crawled along on his hands and knees. Then his wrists gave out. He could scarcely breathe, and lay with his face to the ground. Yet he made one more desperate effort for life, dragging himself forward upon his elbows. In another moment the strength left his arms. Still he strove to reach the shaft, "wriggling along snake fashion," as he expressed it to a *News* reporter. It was no use. The gas was too much for him; but when found afterward he was lying fully 160 feet from the winze—not a bad bit of travel, considering the atmosphere and his means of locomotion.

It soon became known on top that something was wrong below, and a party at once went down. By the time they reached the drift the air had become somewhat purified. Ford was rescued from the winze and all hands brought to the surface. Messrs. Schultz and Wrinkle were taken off half dead to their homes in a carriage. The bodies of Kelly and Allen were brought up. The pulse of the former was still beating when he reached the surface. He had a deep cut on the forehead and Allen was cut badly on the temple.

At half-past five o'clock a charge of giant powder was exploded in the hole for the purpose of creating a chamber to receive the black powder. It is believed that the fissures created by this and former blasts were filled with the giant powder gas. When the black powder was exploded in the afternoon its saltpeter fumes mingled with the sulphuric acid gas remaining in the cracks, and there was thus generated the deadly compound which caused the death of two men and prostrated so many others.

Hydrophobia in France.

Some information has recently been published regarding hydrophobia and the treatment of dogs during the season in which hydrophobia is supposed to regularly break out in France, which may be interesting to this country. In Paris, to take an example, all unmuzzled dogs are taken possession of by the police, but, instead of being indiscriminately slaughtered, are taken up to what is known as "La Tourriere," a sort of reception house for dogs, and in which good care is taken of the animals until they are claimed. They are divided into two classes, valuable and valueless. The former are kept eight days; after that time has expired, if they are not called for, they are put up to sale by auction, and, in the event of no purchaser being found for them, they are hung up in the yard of "La Tourriere." The dogs considered of less value, or more likely to go mad, are allowed only forty-eight hours' grace, when they are summarily hanged. Their carcases are sold to whoever cares to buy such carrion at seventy centimes per head, and the ugly suggestion is made that it is at the time dogs are slaughtered that remarkably fine sausages are to be had cheap. Be that as it may, it would appear that, in spite of the precautions taken against hydrophobia, many bad cases of it occur in Paris. One of these is peculiar, as showing how long a time may elapse before the hateful virus of the disease takes effect. A man who was bitten by a mad dog was taken to a hospital, where he received such attention that in a short time he was discharged as cured. Some weeks passed, and the man appeared to be enjoying his usual health, when he was suddenly seized with hydrophobia in its worst form. The result was that he rushed into the street foaming at the mouth, and in such a state of madness that every one fled before him, and he died only a short time after he was secured and placed once more in a hospital. French science has yet to show a better cure for incipient hydrophobia—or bite of a dog that may, for aught the bitten person knows, be mad—than the heroic one of cauterization.

American Beef for Europe.

The steamer Egypt took out from New York to Liverpool $10,000 worth of beef to be placed in the Liverpool and London markets. The firm who consigned the meat had had erected a large ice chest sixty feet wide and forty feet deep, divided into air tight compartments. In these compartments the beef is hung up in quarters a distance of one foot apart. An immense chest of ice is placed at one end of this vault or receptacle, and a stream of air is forced through, keeping the atmosphere almost at freezing point. This was the first shipment of American beef to Europe under the new plan, and the consigners state that they can sell a first-rate quality of beef in the English market twenty-five per cent. below the price of English beef. The New Jersey Stock Yard and Abattoir company is having a steamer constructed especially for the purpose of conveying beef, mutton and pork from the abattoirs at Jersey City to England on an original principle. Experiments have been in progress during the past three months for the purpose of testing the feasibility of shipping meats of all kinds to Europe from the New York market without deterioration.

In the Wrong Place.

It was reported to one of the chief physicians in the hospital in the Philadelphia almshouse that there was a man lying in one of the wards in a comatose condition. The nurse declared that he had been insensible for twenty-four hours, and that she had tried in vain to rouse him. The doctor said it was probable that the patient was under the influence of some powerful narcotic; perhaps he had taken a large dose of laudanum. He said that it was imperatively necessary that the unfortunate man should be resuscitated at once by some powerful stimulant. Accordingly he directed two of his assistants to take a strong galvanic battery and apply it to the patient until he recovered. The assistants went into the hospital with the battery, while the nurse stopped for a few moments in the laundry. When they reached the man's bedside they placed the battery on the floor, and baring the patient's ankle they wrapped the wire around it. When everything was ready they turned on the current full head. A second later the prostrate form of the patient bounded about four feet into the air, and as it came down upon the bed a second shock sent it up again, the patient meanwhile exclaiming:

"Yow-wow-wow! Oh, murder! murder-r-r-r-r! Oh! Oh! Thunder and lightning! Murder-r-r-r! Yow-wow-wow! Grashus! let up on that! Ow-wow-wow! Another one of them will kill me! Oh, don't do that again."

When he came down the fourth time the doctors turned off the current, with the remark that they guessed that would be about enough. Then one of them asked the patient how he felt, and attempted to feel his pulse. But the patient, furious with rage, said:

"You diabolical scoundrel, what d'you mean by hitching that thing to me in that manner, say?"

"Now be calm," said the doctor, "it's all right; you'll be better directly."

"But it isn't all right. I've a mind to knock your head off for blowing me up with that infernal machine. What d'you do it for, anyway?"

"My friend, don't excite yourself," said the doctor. "You've been in a very bad way, and we ran the current through you to bring you back to life."

"Bring me back to life? Why, you must be crazy. Back to life? I was no more dead than you were!"

"Now, keep cool. You have been unconscious for twenty-four hours. Narcotic poisoning, no doubt. We saved you from an early grave. It was the closest shave I ever saw. It was, upon my honor."

"Well, well, if this don't beat all. You took me for the man in ward forty nine. Why, I'm one of the keepers of the asylum, and I lay down on this bed for a nap. The fellow you're after is over yonder. An early grave! Well, now, I have heard of foolishness in my life, but this takes the rag right off. And I give you warnin' that if you come around here with that apparatus again tryin' your experiments on me I'll wrench your brainpan for you."

Then the doctors moved off in search of the right man, while the keeper went out to hunt a dog to kick in order to relieve his feelings.

Silk Culture in Pennsylvania.

A little more than one hundred years ago, says an exchange, some of the wiser heads in and about Philadelphia conceived the idea that women, girls and boys could find useful employment for their idle hours by imitating the industrious habits of other countries, where necessity compels them to use every moment of time and to seize every opportunity for making a living. Dr. Cadwallader Evans, who lived near Gwynned, was much interested in this enterprise. He, and probably his neighbors, planted mulberry trees, with seed obtained from Italy; they got silkworm eggs from France, raised the worms, and learned to reel the silk. A letter from Dr. E. C. Evans (the son) states that "many pounds were manufacted into clothing for the family during the Revolutionary war, and some sold." Dr. Benjamin Franklin, while in England, interested himself in this culture. His correspondence with Dr. Evans is among his letters of that period. He urged the establishment of a "filature," as the place was called, where reeling and manufacturing silk was carried on, and under his advice a filature was put into operation on Seventh street, in Philadelphia, just above Arch. Why should a work so well begun a hundred years ago be now among the "lost arts" so far as Philadelphia is concerned? It would be well for us to begin it again. The Centennial Exhibition will direct attention to it, as there are many things suggestive of the usefulness of this elegant industry and of the appropriateness of it to the women of the United States. There are beautiful articles of silk there from all parts of the world, but the silk mills of Philadelphia are not behind any in the beauty of their products. There are silks from Paterson, from Connecticut, from New York, from California and Kansas. There are cocoons and raw silk from China and Japan, from India and Australia, and from Brazil; there are some also from California and from Kansas, as well as from France and Italy. There are also some grown forty years ago on our own soil of Pennsylvania; and part of a silk dress whose silk was grown at Lancaster, and worn as a wedding dress by the lady who raised it. Other like pieces from silk of Pennsylvania raising are to be found at the rooms of the Historical Society and at the Philadelphia (Franklin) library.

A Flirt's Experience.

The proprietor of a summer hotel near New York had a very singular experience recently. Among his guests were a middle aged widow and her married daughter and husband. He was impressed with the idea that he had somewhere seen the widow before, but could not tell when or where. Finally, making inquiries about her, it appeared that she formerly lived in New York in a location formerly very fashionable. It appears that the landlord was an old beau of the lady, and they were once engaged to be married, but she was a great flirt, and the gentleman became offended at some action of hers, which he regarded as indiscreet. He went to Europe, and on his return was informed that the young woman was dead. Under this impression he forgot all about her. Strangely enough the woman, about the same time, married and removed to Cincinnati. During a subsequent visit to New York she was likewise informed that her former lover was deceased—a circumstance quite natural, as the papers reported the drowning of a man of the same name. He married and became a widower. When the meeting occurred, and he had made himself known, the woman could hardly believe her own senses. Each party imagined the other had risen from the dead, but the acquaintance thus revived has been a happy one to both, and the boarders are remarking the singular fondness of the widow for the landlord. The explanations which followed only intensified the new attachment, and it is supposed a wedding will be the result.

A Source of Worry.

The postal card has been a source of more worry to the postmasters than one would suppose could have been got out of a bit of pasteboard. First, the clerks were ordered under no circumstances to read anything but the address, and then immediately after were directed to stop any card of a disreputable nature, though how they were to find out without reading it nobody knew. And then the country postmaster finds that they give him a great deal to do. The writing is often bad, and he gets the gossip of the neighborhood hopelessly mixed. Occasionally, as we have heard of a postmaster's doing, he calls in outside assistance to help him untangle some twisted or semi-legible word. The latest thing in postal cards, however, is the frankness of the Yankee postmaster, who ran out from his wayside station the other day, flourishing a card and calling out to a lady as she drove up to meet a lady friend: "You'd better read it: She ain't comin!"—*New York Tribune.*

"A LINCOLNSHIRE GANG."

Agricultural Laborers in England--Small Children in the Fields.

An engraving in an illustrated paper represents a phase of labor to which we are happily strangers in this country. An agricultural gang, composed mainly of children, are setting out for the scene of their daily labors in the Lincolnshire fens, the rich, marshy and unhealthy pasture lands which stretch along the coast of the county of Lincoln from Wainfleet to its southern boundary. These lands, which were originally a vast morass, are now drained by canals in all directions, and produce extraordinary crops of grain and grass; yet the water is bad, and considerable tracts are still fit for no more profitable use than the breeding and rearing of geese, which are kept principally for their quills and feathers, and are watched by children. Horses and cattle are also raised here and fattened on the fens, and their care gives employment to hosts of children, who are driven forth to their day's task under a gang master, like slaves under the lash of an overseer. Eight is the age at which they usually join the agricultural gangs in the fens, but in some instances they have been known to do so even at four. It is a common practice with parents to stipulate that if the elder children are hired to a gang master, that he shall take the younger ones also.

The distances which these poor little victims of toil run, or rather walk, to and from the scene of their daily task is really appalling—sometimes eight miles a day. They leave at five in the morning, under the care of the gang master, and return at five at night. They work eight or nine hours, and "during the last hour they are at work," says an old gang master, "they will ask forty times what o'clock it is!"

In this country farmers can have but little conception of the privations of an English farm laborer. The land in England is concentrated in the hands of a few immensely wealthy proprietors, who let large tracts of it lie fallow for pleasure grounds and the raising of game, and let the rest to farmers on such hard terms that the latter can only pay starvation wages to the hinds or peasants whom they employ to till the grounds, but who make up the bulk of the population. For instance, while there are thirty thousand rich land owners, whose joint income amounts to sixty million pounds sterling, there are over a million peasants who are dependent on the labor of their hands for their bare subsistence. Scarcely any of these know how to read and write; and they are badly fed, badly clothed, badly housed, and badly paid. The highest wages that the most able bodied farm laborers can command is from sixty to seventy-five cents a day, while in the dairy and fruit growing districts from forty to fifty cents is the average rate—a day's work averaging twelve hours, though in busy seasons it often extends to fourteen or fifteen hours. In addition, the farm laborer is provided with a "cottage," or a hovel, one story high, with a thatched roof, and without a cellar, so that the bricks or flags rest on the ground, with two small rooms, one used as the sitting and cooking room and the other as the bedroom, where the whole family sleep together; or, by way of variety, the cottage is two stories high, with one room above the other. An improved cottage, with four rooms, is sometimes, though rarely seen. The sickness and demoralization resulting from such a system are truly appalling.

Within a few years much has been done to improve the condition of the English peasantry, both through the agricultural unions organized by Joseph Arch, who, himself a peasant, by sturdy efforts, had achieved the almost unparalleled feat of rising from his first condition to a modest independence, and through the appeals made by enlightened reformers to the English landlords and philanthropists. It may be almost too much to hope that in England every man will yet sit under his own vine and fig tree, as, with a reasonable amount of industry and perseverance, he may do in some parts of our own country; but there is certainly reason for believing that English benevolence will not long tolerate a state of affairs that grinds a million of men to abject poverty and degradation.

The Sun.

The extraordinary downpour of solar heat this summer has set the scientific wondermongers to guessing anew as to what burns to produce so much fire and keep it up for thousands of years without diminution. The difference of heat from one summer and another has directed attention of late to the earth's atmosphere as being responsible in certain of its states for great extremes of heat. The interior heat of the earth is also being brought forward in a fanciful theory of interaction between it and the powerful rays of the sun. Physical philosophy is at present at a loss as to the source of the sun's fire, but it can demonstrate that the heat generated in one hour by the sun is equal to what would flow from a combustion of a layer of solid coal ten feet thick entirely surrounding that mighty orb. The theory that the sun is a hot globe, gradually cooling or burning out, is now going out of fashion, since it can be established that no heat generating substance, not even the most highly concentrated carbon, would be at all competent to maintain the sun's combustion. If the sun, whose mass and diameter are known to us, were a solid block of coal and had a sufficient supply of oxygen to enable it to burn at the rate necessary to produce the effects we see, it would be completely consumed in less than 5,000 years. There are several theories—that the sun's surface is fed by a stream of meteors, thick as snowflakes, such as occasionally stray through our atmosphere, and are set on fire by the friction, and the spectroscope's revelation of magnesium burning, and the theory of tremendous attraction of gravitation of the sun's mass toward its center, producing the immense condensation, fire and radiation—all well argued.

Domestic Infelicity.

Francis McMahon lived with his wife, two daughters and as many sons in New York happily until about four months ago, when he took to liquor, and hardly a night passed without some of the household being beaten by the father. The sons, who are hard working youths, finally became tired of his brutality and left their home. Then his temper became worse, and his wife and daughters were in constant dread of him.

His sons, Francis, aged eighteen, and William, aged twenty-three, went to their father's house to visit the mother, when the father, who was quarreling at the time, kicked one of his daughters in the side. This so enraged the sons that they set upon their father and beat him in a shocking manner. Francis drew a revolver and was about to fire when checked.

The father caused the arrest of the sons, and they were taken to the police court, where he entered a complaint against them, for which they were put under $1,000 bail each by the justice. The mother then swore that her husband was a dangerous man, and had threatened to kill her. The justice, upon hearing this, held the husband in $700 bail.

A Great Mistake.

Almost every person thought that trade would be dull during the heated season, and it is but natural to come to such a conclusion; but in one instance it has proved to be a great mistake, as a number can testify, who have patronized Knox's dry goods store at No. 645 Newark ave., Jersey City Heights, where trade has been good nearly all the time. They sometimes have a dull day, and then they say trade is quiet, but generally they are having a good lively trade.

It is only just to make the above acknowledgment, and thank the many who have given Knox's store their patronage; and while they continue to deal fairly with all, and to sell goods cheap, they hope for a continuance of the kindness that has been showered upon their business and upon their store for a long time past. Call at Knox's, where you can get goods cheap, and where all pay the same price for the same article.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

Mexico and Educational Exhibition--A Costly Trunk--Russian Furs--Kansas--Miscellaneous Notes, Etc.

MEXICO.

Mexico has an excellent educational exhibit. The exhibition has a representation from the twenty-six preparatory schools, eighteen colleges of jurisprudence, twelve engineering, eleven medicine, nine pharmacy, two navigation, two agriculture, two mining, two conservatories of art, three music, fifteen ladies' colleges. This does not include a large number of establishments conducted by the clergy, benevolent societies, or private teachers.

The Mexicans are not all the ignorant people that too many writers speak of. There are twenty-nine States in Mexico peopled by 2,331,000 Europeans, 1,750,000 Indians, and 4,662,000 mixed origin; total, 8,743,000. This will bear favorable comparison with our own country, when the difference in population is considered. She makes a fine exhibit, and her commission deserves credit for the grand display of the genuine article of silver and her other valuable contributions.

We import sulphur from Italy. We can obtain it in any quantity, at lower rates, from Mexico, and in much quicker time. We use gums and resins from Australia, while the same articles can be secured from Mexico much cheaper, and with greater facility. As to marble, there is no country on the earth that furnishes such a field for a trade opening in marble, as Mexico.

A COSTLY TRUNK.

The Argentine trunk, which has been sold for $600, gold, is three feet long, two feet wide, one and one-half deep, covered and lined with leather. It is for traveling and camp use, and seemingly a trunk, in a moment it can be transformed readily to a dining-room outfit. When opened, it forms a fine sofa, with room for four persons; touch a spring in one arm and a writing-desk appears, the other arm, and an inclosure is developed, filled with the complement for toilet; a spring pressed in the back of the sofa, a wardrobe is seen which will contain sufficient clothing to last several months and a table at which four persons may sit. Again in a minute the transformation may be back to a not very heavy traveling trunk. It is the most ingenious article of utility on the ground.

RUSSIAN FURS, ETC.

I examined critically the furs in the Russian section. They are the most elegant ever shown in America. To the ladies who read this, and who are fond of furs, I can say if the crop "pans out well" you can purchase a fur of black fox a belly for $1,800; collar of black fox nape, $1,200; Chinese goat, $200; sable boa, $475; sable skin, full fur, $2,400; victorine, $150, all gold—the value of the little case of some five and a half feet is about $20,000.

The Chinese show an enameled bronze soup bowl 4,000 years old, and 400 pieces of chinaware 1,000 years old; a bedstead, value $4,800, the carving requiring the labor of twenty men five years. Amber, of which there is such a handsome display at the Exhibition, especially from Germany, belongs to earlier strata of the lignite formation, and of old was obtained on the coasts of the Baltic, by fishing and diving. It is now obtained in large quantities from the flat lands of Germany.

KANSAS.

Among the specimens of argentiferous galena shown in the Kansas building is one weighing 4,500 pounds, containing about $800 worth of silver, and one weighing 3,140 with $736 worth of silver. A block of semi-anthracite coal from Colorado is shown, nine feet long, five feet wide, and five feet thick, and weighing 15,700 pounds. There can also be seen in the list of exhibits in this building the richest gold and silver ores in the world. They are the tellurides, containing gold, silver and tellurium. On being heated the gold comes pure to the surface of the ore. Other ores emit flux when heated. One specimen possesses an assay value of $120,000 worth of gold and $7,860 worth of silver per ton of ore. A lump of pure gold worth $60.57 is show, taken from a pound of ore. A section of a peach tree only six years old six inches in diameter, and one of on apple tree eight years old eight inches in diameter. A section of a walnut tree five and a half feet in diameter. Hedge plants are exhibited, twelve to fourteen feet high, of which is the Osage orange of one year's growth. Kansas displays also oats six and a half feet high, rye seven feet, broom corn eighteen feet, blue grass three feet four inches high, fourteen varieties of wild grass, clover five feet high, ears or corn fifteen inches long, and stalk of pop corn, with thirteen ears. The display of cereals from Kansas is very fine, yet I think Oregon and California bear off the palm.

BRILLIANTS.

There are some beautiful agate settings and cuttings from Idar, Oberstein, Germany. The stones were originally obtained from the mountains surrounding the town, but, becoming exhausted, the supply was and is drawn from Brazil. At present there are employed in this branch of industry alone 190 cutting mills, 1,600 grinders, 270 borers, 700 jewelers, 300 cutters and 130 traders, all of whom find employment upon an original capital, invested in importing the rough stones, of but $150,000.

Here is an example that should stimulate American manufacture. 3,000 persons are furnished work, and paid fair wages, averaging $200 each per annum, or $6,000. They produce from $150,000 of the raw article; then over and above this is the profit of at least forty per cent. to the proprietor. Sum up and we have a realization of $8,400,000.

J. B.

The Cane in English Schools.

The London *Telegraph*, in referring to some recent cases in the London police courts, says: It would be desirable to know whether schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are to be permitted any longer to slash with canes the hands of little school children. There may be some members of the London school board who have read Sir. Charles Bell's "Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand," and, in such a case, they may have learned that the member in question is an exquisitely delicate and complex piece of human mechanism, which may be thrown out of gear by very slight abrasion. If, nevertheless, the cane wielded by powerful adults on the limbs of weak children is to be considered legal, it is manifestly a great mockery and perversion of justice and a waste of public time that magistrates should be called upon to investigate the complaints made by the parents of boys who have been caned. It stands to reason that a thin cane cuts a boy and a thick cane bruises him, and that in either case his body must be whealed, and he must undergo a certain amount of torture. It is perfectly idle to talk of "moderate" and "excessive" chastisement. A couple of stripes will send a nervous child into hysterics, whereas a strong and obtuse boy would undergo a couple of dozen without flinching. If the law is to uphold the cane, let the law prescribe the number of blows. The London school board seems to be fond of experimentalizing; and it would perhaps be desirable that the Legislature should assist them in trying the experiment of conducting their schools wholly without corporal punishment.

His Flock.

A Scotch minister thus discoursed on the carelessness of his flock: Brethren, when you leave the church just look down at the duke's swans; they are very bouny swans, an' they'll be scorning about an' aye dooking doon their heads and laving theirsels wi' the clear water till they're a drookit; then you'll see them scooming to the shore, an' they'll gie their wings a bit flap end they're again. Now, my friends, you come here every Sabbath, an' I lave you a' ower wi' the Gospel till ye're frairly drooit wi' it. But you just gang awa' hame, an' sit doon by your fireside, gie your wings a bit flap, an' ye're as dry as ever again.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The following Congressional nominations are announced: Kentucky, eight district, Milton J. Durham, Dem.; Ohio, sixth, ex-Gov. J. D. Cox, Rep; Vermont, second, D. C. Dennison, Rep.; Ohio, tenth, Charles Foster, Rep.; Indiana, fifth, Mr. Hoges, greenback; Michigan, fifth, Myron Harris, Dem..... The principal business portion of Westport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire..... Some scoundrels removed a rail from the track of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad near Northeast, and the engine, tender, two baggage and four passenger coaches of a midnight train were thrown down an embankment and wrecked. No one was killed outright, miraculously, and but two persons were seriously injured, both of whom subsequently died. The switch near by was also found misplaced. The object of the dastards was undoubtedly the robbery of the express safe, which contained $200,000. It was the second attempt of the kind within two weeks..... The South Carolina Democrats have nominated Gen. Wade Hampton for governor.... Secretary of War Cameron has issued a general order calling attention to the resolution passed by the United States House of Representatives on the tenth of August, in which it is declared that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment to the Constitution known as Article Fifteen is defeated, and adds the following order to General Sherman, commanding the United States army: The President directs that in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not now engaged in subduing the savages on the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for protecting all citizens, without distinction of race, color or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the Fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign and effectual punishment upon all persons who shall attempt by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, as provided by the law of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the instructions will be given to you from time to time, after consultation with the law officers of the government.

Goldsmith Maid won the Utica free-to-all race for $4,000, in 2.18¾, 2.18¾, 2.18¾. Her contestants were Lucille Golddust, Bodine and Fullerton, who came under the string in the order named..... The entire business portion of the town of Jacob City, Utah, was destroyed by fire..... Thousands are dying of starvation in the northern part of China..... The Mexicans are having trouble with the Indians in Lower California..... The greenback men of Indiana held a state convention and adopted resolutions demanding the coinage of silver dollars in order that the government may pay its coin obligations in silver; declaring that all values, including government bonds and greenbacks, should be taxed equally.... Nominations for Cong ... Illinois, tenth district, S. F. Marsh, dep.; Illinois, Galesburg district, Thomas R. Boyd, Rep.; Tennessee, seventh, W. C. Whitthorne, Dem.; Wisconsin, fourth, Wm. P. Lynde, Dem. .....George T. Anthony has been nominated for governor of Kansas by the Republicans..... A railroad train was stopped by a large body of men in Colorado, who took therefrom United States Judge Stone and carried him off in order to prevent him opening court and qualifying a receiver for the Colorado Central railroad. He afterward escaped and fulfilled his duty.

Gen. Terry and Crook have united their commands and are following an Indian trail Crook was on at the time of the juncture. It is reported that Sitting Bull has expressed a determination to go to the agency and give for clemency. He claims that he did not wish to fight, but the whites forced him to it.... Congressional nominations: Texas, Austin district, D. C. Giddings, Dem.; Missouri, sixth, H. E. Havens, Rep.....A train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road was stopped by a band of robbers who took it for a freight train containing the pay car. When they discovered it to be a passenger train they allowed it to proceed..... Rev. Wm. A. Cornell, of Freedom Plains, N. Y., hanged himself while temporarily insane..... During the last day of the Utica (N. Y.) races, Great Eastern won the 2.26 contest in 2.21½, 2.22½, 2.22. Rarus won the 2.20 race in 2.22¾, 2.21¾, 2.23.

Walda Mikael, the insurgent chief of Abyssinnia, defeated the regular troops at Zakraza, and subsequently massacred 1,500 women and children..... Sam Camden, a colored man, raped an eight-year-old white girl in Huntington, W. Va., and was arrested therefor and lodged in jail, from which he was taken the night by a masked mob and hanged..... The six Fenians who escaped from the English authorities in Australia by means of the whaler Catalpa, arrived safely in New York, and were enthusiastically received by their countrymen. Their names are: Thomas Darragh, Robert Cranston, Michael Harrington, Martin Hogan, James Wilson and Thomas Hassett..... Frank Prince, of St. Louis, swam ten miles on the Mississippi in one hour and forty-one minutes, beating Tom Sucliffe, of England.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, died at Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va. Mr. Kerr was born near Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. In 1852 he settled in New Albany, Ind., in the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected city attorney, and in 1856 to the State legislature. Six years later he was elected reporter to the supreme court of Indiana, and published five volumes of reports. In 1864 he was elected a representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served on the committees on private land laims and accounts. He was re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Indiana, and was defeated by Hon. Godlove S. Orth by a majority of 162. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and was chosen Speaker by a Democratic majority, the vote being—Kerr, 173; Blaine, 106. He was in fit health at the time, and has been gradually failing until his death as announced.

Nominations to Congress: Pennsylvania, Juniata district, J. Lyons, Rep.; Pennsylvania, Sunbury district, W. L. Dewart, Dem.; Pennsylvania, thirteenth, J. L. Nutting, Rep.; Ohio, second, Stanley Matthews, Rep..... All but twenty-seven of the Ute Indians, who were to assist in fighting the Sioux, deserted from the army, carrying off their arms and ammunition....Twenty-eight business houses were destroyed in Brussels, Ontario, by fire. Fourteen families were rendered homeless. ....Owing to the expense of subduing internal insurrections, the emperor of Morocco has announced his inability to pay Turkey the annual subsidy..... Ex-County Treasurer Courtright, of Luzerne county, Pa., who was convicted a short time since of embezzlement, has refunded to the State the sum of $10,868..... Henry Smith and Squire Hammond, two wild young men, murdered Robert Martin, in Owenton, Ky., and after their incarceration in jail they were taken therefrom by an armed mob and hanged to a tree..... The three-quarter-mile dash at the Saratoga extra meeting was won by Free Booter in 1.17. The mile and a quarter race was won by Burgoo, over six competitors, in 2.39. Meco won the mile and an eighth race in 1.58½. The three-quarters of a mile dash for two year-olds resulted in a victory for Princess of Thule in 2.19.

The Soldiers' Orphan School, at Phillipsburg, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000. The cause of the conflagration is a mystery..... The Indian commissioner has ordered that the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians shall cease, and any violation of the order reported to him..... A prisoner named Osborn, in the Robinson (Han.) jail, assaulted and mortally wounded Sheriff Henderson. That night a masked mob stormed the jail and hanged Osborn..... Congressional nominations: Ohio, nineteenth district, Gen. Garfield, Rep.; Ohio, tenth, John H. Hudson, Dem.; Michigan, seventh, Omar D. Conger, Rep.....Sitting Bull made overtures to the Blackfeet Indians of Canada to aid him